THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 9TH OCTOBER.

THE TIMES gives an elaborate review of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the *Bulgarian Horrors and the Eastern Question*. The pamphlet, which is 64 pages long, is dedicated to Lord Stratford de Radcliffe, "with the admiration which all accord to him, and the esteem which has grown with a friendship of more than 40 years."

MR. GLADSTONE gives a sketch of what the Turks were and are. He reminds his readers that the Turks are not the mild Mahomedans of India, nor the chivalrous Saladins of Syria, nor the cultured Moors of Spain:

"They were, upon the whole, from the black day when they first entered Europe, the one great anti-human specimen of humanity. Wherever they went, a broad line of blood marked the track behind them; and, as far as their dominion reached, civilization disappeared from view. They represented everywhere government by force, as opposed to government by law. For the guide of this life they had a relentless fatalism; for its reward hereafter, a sensual Paradise."

Occasionally he says the Turks themselves have produced real statesmen, but they have been "monsters, so to speak, of virtue or intelligence."

THE MARTIAL QUALITIES of the Turks, says Mr. Gladstone, have lamentably decayed. Although Turkey has borrowed 200 millions in 20 years, and spent a large part of that enormous sum on its Army and Navy, it has to strain every nerve to defeat Servia, whose population is under a million and a half, whose Regular Army is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000 and whose other forces consist of a half-drilled Militia. It is also fighting with a few scores of thousands of Montenegrins:

"Upon these handfuls of our race an Empire of more than 30 millions discharges all its might; for this purpose it applies all its own resources and the whole of the property of its creditors; and, after two months of desperate activity, it greatly plumes itself upon having incompletely succeeded against Servia, and less doubtfully failed against Montenegro. Shades of Bajazets, Amuraths, and Mahmouds!"

THE NEXT QUESTION discussed by Mr. Gladstone is the degree of responsibility that may be attached to Her Majesty's Government. Referring to the despatch of the fleet to Besika Bay he says:

"Since that time, but two or three weeks have elapsed. But a certain opaque and dense, which at the Propagation had been lifted but a few inches from the ground, has since then, from day to day, been slowly rising. And what a scene it has disclosed! and where! Nearly four long months have passed, during which there has been maintained in this country, almost until now, an unnatural and deadly calm. We now look backwards over this tract of lethargy as over days of ease purchased by dishonour, the prolonged fascination of an evil dream. A voice, an almost solitary voice, sounded indeed over sea and land, in the month of June, to warn us of what was going on. There was no want of ears disposed to listen, when the tale told was of wholesale massacre perpetrated by the authority of a Government to which we had procured, in our living memory, 20 years of grace; and to which, without inquiring how those years had been employed, we had this year defied Europe in affording the strong support of the British name. Nor was this all; for those wholesale massacres were declared to be complicated and set off with crimes, by the side of which the horror and infamy of massacre itself grew pale. But what then? These allegations came from a nameless, an irresponsible newspaper correspondent. With the instinct of prudent Englishmen, startled Peers and Members of Parliament put question after question to the Government. The effect, the general sense of the answers was what I may call a moral, though not a verbal, denial. Whatever they were meant to produce, they did produce the result, not of belief qualified by a reserve for occasional error, but of disbelief qualified by a reserve for purely accidental truth. And this was the attitude which, conformably to general and needful rules, we could not do otherwise than assume. For what was the staple of those answers? They consisted of warnings against exaggeration; of general attenuations of the matter, at what must be expected to happen among savage races, with a different idea or code of morals from our own; of cynical remarks, such as that the allegations of lingering inflictions hardly could be true, since the Turkish taste was known to incline toward despatch; of difficulties in deciding on which side lay the balance of crime and cruelty; of bold assurances that the insurgents were the aggressors, suggesting the reflection that the chief responsibility must rest on him who strikes the first blow; of acquittals of the Turkish armies and authorities in general by suggesting that we were really dealing with a handful of irregulars gone by almost as soon as come; and above all, at first with calm denials of knowledge. It was these denials of knowledge which we believed to amount to a negative demonstration."

THE FOLLOWING are the counts of Mr. Gladstone's indictment against Her Majesty's Government:

"First, the deplorable inefficiency of the arrangements of the Government for receiving information.

Secondly, the yet more deplorable tardiness of the means, adopted under Parliamentary pressure, for enlarging their store of knowledge.

Thirdly, the effect of the answers of the prime Minister, from which it could not but be collected by Parliament and the public,

(a) That the responsibility lay in the first instance with certain 'invaders of Bulgaria.'

(b) That the deplorable atrocities which had occurred were fairly divided, and were such as were incidental to wars 'between certain races.' What could and did this mean, but between Circassians on the one side, and Bulgarians on the other? It now appears that the Circassians had but a very small share in the matter.

(c) While the Bulgarians were thus loaded with an even share of responsibility for the 'atrocities,' we were given to understand that the Turkish Government and its authorized agents appeared to be no parties to them.

(d) That the 'scenes'—that is, as is now demonstrated, the wholesale murders, rapes, tortures, burnings, and the whole devilish enginery of crime, 'were to be mitigated and softened as much as possible,'"

MR. GLADSTONE recommends the following measures for the settlement of the Eastern question:

"1. To put a stop to the anarchical misrule (let the phrase be excused), the plundering, the murdering, which, as we now seem to learn upon sufficient evidence, still desolate Bulgaria.

2. To make effectual provision against the recurrence of the outrages recently perpetrated under the sanction of the Ottoman Government, by excluding its administrative action for the future, not only from Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also, and above all, from Bulgaria; upon which at best there will remain for years and for generations, the traces of its foul and bloody hand.

3. To redeem by these measures the honours of the British name, which, in the deplorable events of the year, has been more gravely compromised than I have known it to be at any former period."

MR. GLADSTONE thinks that England's policy is likely to strengthen Russia's hold over Turkey:

"In European Turkey, it cannot too often be repeated, the Christian element is the growing and the Turkish the decaying one. If a conviction can but be engendered in the Christian, that is for the present purpose mainly the Sclavonic mind of the Turkish Provinces, that Russia is their stay, and England their enemy, then indeed the command of Russia over the future of Eastern Europe, is assured. And this conviction, through the last six months, we have done everything that was in our power to beget and to confirm."

MR. GLADSTONE is of opinion that England should join the other States of Europe in obtaining "the extinction of the Turkish power in Bulgaria."

"Let the Turks now carry away her abuses in the only possible manner—namely by carrying off themselves. Their Zaptiehs and their Murdirs, their Bimbashis and their Yuzbashis, their Kaimakans, and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned. This thorough riddance, this most blessed deliverance, is the only reparation we can make to the memory of these heaps on heaps of dead; to the violated purity alike of matron, of maiden, and of child; to the civilization which has been affronted and shamed; to the laws of God or, if you like, of Allah; to the moral sense of mankind at large. There is not a criminal in a European goal, there is not a cannibal in the South Sea Islands, whose indignation would not rise and overboil at the recital of that which has been done, which has too late been examined, but which remains unavenged; which has left behind all the foul and all the fierce passions that produced it, and which may again spring up, in another murderous harvest, from the soil soaked and reeking with blood, and in the air tainted with every imaginable deed of crime and shame. That such things should be done once, is a damning disgrace to the portion of our race which did them: that a door should be left open for their ever-so-barely possible repetition would spread that shame over the whole. Better, we may justly tell the Sultan, almost any inconvenience, difficulty, or loss associated with Bulgaria,

Than thou reseated in thy place of light,
The mockery of thy people, and their bane."

TUESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

WE GIVE the following extract from the letters of the *Daily News'* correspondent regarding the Bulgarian atrocities, which have roused the English nation to a man:

"It is only in the recital of the details accompanying the butchery that the mind can grasp and understand the fearful atrocity of the business. the Greek consul, who is not friendly to the Bulgarians, tells me of nearly 2,000 wretched women and children marched into Tatar Bazardjik, nearly all of whom suffered the vilest outrages. He tells me of Bulgarian fathers who killed their wives and children in order to put them out of reach of the ferocity of the Bashi-Bazooks. The German officials tell me of the bodies of men cut up and flung to the dogs in villages near their own railway stations; of little children of both sexes maltreated and brutalized until they died; of a priest whose wife and children were outraged and slaughtered before his eyes; and who was then put to death after the most fearful torture, the details of which are too abominable to be re-told. I have the story of a young and beautiful girl, who, having found means to obtain the rudiments of an education, opened a school in her native village, and tried to do something for the education of the poor people about her, who is now lying in prison here, sick and broken-hearted whose story is too sad for recital. The French Consul tells me of Bashi-Bazooks relating to circles of admiring visitors how they cut off the heads of little children, and how the dismembered trunks would leap and roll about like those of chickens; and I shut my ears and say—'This is enough I do not want to hear any more; I do not care to investigate any further.'"

AS A COUNTER-FOIL to the above an English writer says: "A lady of Servian extraction has followed General Zach's army I believe from the beginning of the war; and when there is an engagement, she is always on horseback in the van, hacking at the Turks."

THIS IS what a London correspondent writes about men of letters in England:

"To judge from appearance, literature is not a very profitable profession. I had occasion lately to spend a good deal of time at the reading-room of the British Museum library, and of all the badly-dressed, unwashed, unshaven, unkempt persons collected in a public room, the frequenters of that library are certainly the seediest. And yet a large proportion are not the mere rank and file of the profession, more literary hacks and penny-a-liners. Names 'familiar in our months as household words,' men famous wherever the English language is spoken, are there. But a single magazine article, for which the publisher would pay ten guineas, would defray the annual tailor's bill of most of these celebrities and to the shame of the craft be it said, there are few of its profession whose brain-work does not prevent their giving any attention to the exterior of their heads. Most of them are prematurely bald; most stoop; many are asthmatic. In society they are often as shy and awkward as a senior wrangler, and, in point of fact, they are as a rule, pleasanter in their writings than in their persons."

A CALIFORNIAN it is said has succeeded, after several experiments, in raising roses as black as ink. His plan was to ingraft a slip of dark rose into an oak tree, where it grew, flourished, and blossomed, the dark sap of the oak effectually colouring the rose black. So the saying—red as the rose—must be used with modification.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says:—"A census of the flies has not been taken, owing to the expense to the government and to the disgraceful deficiency of our system of arithmetic. It is thought, however, that there are in New York city alone upwards of 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 full-grown flies, exclusive of ancient chieftains, papooses, and squaws." Will somebody undertake to count the pebbles of the sea?

WE LEARN from a telegram from Simla that Consequent on the continuance of cholera at Srinagar, the Viceroy's Kashmir trip has been abandoned. His Excellency will consequently proceed to Kulu and Kangra, leaving about the 4th instant, reaching Jummoo on the 13th November.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

IT APPEARS from Major Bradford's report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1871 that sixty-six dacoities were reported as having taken place during the year in the under-mentioned states, Jeypoor, Tonk, Kerowlee, Jodhpoor. Seeker. Bickaneer. From other States no returns had been received. Property to the value of Rupees 23,600 was plundered, of which it appears that Rupees 2,800 only were recovered. Five persons were killed and nineteen were wounded in these occurrences. Of the three hundred and sixty-two dacoits said to have been engaged, twenty-nine were arrested by the various Durbars.

MAJOR BRADFORD thus concludes his report:

"The Returns of dacoities in the Native States now submitted, show a much larger number than were included in those for any of the five preceding years; this however, I do not in the least degree attribute to an increase in the crime, but entirely to the greater attention that has been paid by the Assistants to the importance of procuring information regarding these occurrences. There is, I think, little doubt that dacoity, though not on the increase in Native States, is still much more prevalent than our ordinary reports would tend to show. In Statement No. III. for instance, the particulars of fifty-eight dacoities are given, which have been ascertained during the investigation of the several prisoners" cases never having been previously reported.

It will be seen that whilst there had been an increased number of dacoities reported in Lower Rajpootana, Indore, Jahna, and Baroda, a decrease is recorded in Upper Rajpootana.

The Statements regarding property show a total amount plundered of Rupees 90,299, of which Rupees 15,388 were recovered—a very small difference between the period under report and that of the preceding year.

Two thousand and thirty persons are stated to have been engaged in the dacoities reported, of which a rather larger proportion than usual, viz., two hundred and forty-eight, were arrested.

No cases of Thuggee by means of strangulation have been heard of and I think it may safely be asserted that the crime does not now exist."

The last statement is very gratifying.

MAGISTERIAL NATURE seems to be contagious. The following extract which we give from a minute of the Governor of Mauritius shews how the Magistrate of the colony has misbehaved himself:

"It appears from Mr. Farquharson's own statement that he tried, by sitting at a certain spot on his own ground, to prevent certain females from bathing in the sea at a public place, which is used by other females of the Village and that the Petitioners had in fact found and used a path to the bathing place, not through his ground, which M. Farquharson states is "a kind of break neck, and very slippery in wet weather"—But he still allowed his own friends to pass over

his ground, which he had a right to do. This fact he states, "exasperated them (the "Petitioners) and inspired them with the idea of annoying us and our friends by their jeers, scoffings and insulting language."

I much regret to find that Mr. Farquharson, the District Magistrate of Savaune, has considered it consistent with the dignity of the office he holds, to enter personally into a contest with certain female bathers regarding the act of bathing at a place where they had a right to bathe, some or several of the Petitioners he admits are really respectable people whom he now states are of a "low Class."

But whatever the conduct of some of the Petitioners may have been, Mr. Farquharson's own account shows, that in circumspection and a due regard to decorum, considering the position he holds at Souillae, he has been entirely wanting. It is my duty to express my strong disapprobation of his conduct in sitting at the place indicated, and for the purpose stated by himself. I trust that he will not again place himself in a position which, for a Magistrate, is not becoming.

Unlike our local Government the Government of Mauritius did not hesitate to publish the minute.

THE BENGALIS working at Simla addressed a Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for the release of Nobin of Tarkeshur fame. We have received a copy of the memorial, which is dated the 28th August last. The Home Secretary has returned the following reply:

Office Memo.

To BABOO OBHOY CHURN BROMO and others.—With reference to the Memorial from Baboo Obhoy Churn Bromo and others dated the 28th August last, the undersigned is directed to say that Nobin Chunder Banerjee has already been released.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India
Home Department.

Simla the 16th October 1876

We are told that the order for Nobin's release emanated from Lord Lytton. Mr. E. C. Bayley wrote a demi-official letter to Sir Richard Temple, who took the action, for which all Bengal is grateful to him.

PAINTING by machinery is the latest development of mechanical ingenuity. A model of a machine is at present on exhibition in Birmingham, the main feature of which is a self-filling brush which paints rapidly, and is moved either by treadle or hand. It is said to be capable of considerable expansion. Steam may be employed as a motive power.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, for nearly ten years Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He was the only surviving Director of the original board of the Union Steamship Company, and the Chairman of the Marine and Central Insurance Company.

THURSDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us under date the 11th instant:

"For some time past the people of Mobeshpur in the subdivision of Bongong, are suffering severely from the epidemic fever. The cause of the fever is assigned to the obstruction of drainage by the construction of a road through the village. There is not a single house which has escaped from its ravages. I hope the Government will afford timely medical relief to the sufferers."

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the Maharajahs, Princes, and Native Chiefs, who will be present at the approaching Durbar at Delhi:

Visitors.

His Excellency Sir Jung Bahadoor Kunvar Ranajee of Nepal, 21 guns.

His Excellency the Amir of Cabul, 21 guns.

Feudatories.

Deputation of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, consisting of Prime Minister Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., Resident Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., H. E. Nawab Shumshul Omra, and two Principal Officers of State, 21 guns.

His Highness Syajee Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I., 21 guns. Prime Minister Sir Madava Rao, K. C. S. I.; Resident, P. S. Melvill, Esq., C. S. I.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, 19 guns. Col. Malleson guardian; Resident C. B. Saunders, Esq., C. B.

His Highness Maharajah Jyejee Rao Scindiah of Gwalior, G. C. S. I., 19 guns. Prime Minister Sir Gunput Rao, K. C. S. I.; Resident, Col. C. W. Hutchinson.

His Highness Maharajah Tuckojee Rao Holkar of Indores G. C. S. I.; 19 guns Prime Minister Mr. Rugoonath Raw; Resident Sir Henry Daly, C. B., K. C. S. I.

His Highness Rumbeer Sing, Maharajah of Cashmere, G. C. S. I.; 19 guns. Chief Ministers, Dewan Thakoordas, and Dewan Atwaran; British Officer in attendance, Col. Henderson, C. S. I.

Her Highness Shah Jehan. G. C. S. I., Begum of Bhopal; 19 guns, Political Agent, Col. Kincaid (acting).

H. H. the Maharana of Odeypore and Meywar, 19 guns. Political Agent.

H. H. Rama Varma Shumshere Jung, G. C. S. I. Maharajah of Travancore; 19 guns. Prime Minister, H. E. Seshia Shastrie; Resident, Athol Macgregor, Esq., M. C. S.

H. H. Ram Sing, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Jeypore, 19 guns. Prime Minister, H. E. Futtee Singh; Political Agent, Col. Beynon, or Captain Bayley (acting).

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolapore; 19 guns. Political Agent, Col. Barton.

Deputation representing H. H. Tickajee Rajendro Sing, Maharajah of Pattialla; 17 guns. Sirdar Deva Sing, Nazim Namder Khan Chowdree Charat Ram (Regency Council).

The Maha Rao of Kotah. 17 guns, Nawab Fazul Allykhan, C. S. I. (in charge of State), Political Agent.

His Highness the Prince of Arcot, 15 guns.

Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, 15 guns Political Agent, Mr. Thomas M. C. S.

His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah, G. C. S. I., 17 guns.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch, 17 guns. Prime Minister, Mangbhoi Joshbha Bahdoor; Assistant Resident, Baroda; Resident.

H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, 17 guns. Political Officer. Collector Malabar.

H. E the Elia Rajah of Cochin.

The Maharajah of Bickameer; 17 guns. Political Agent Captain Burton.

Maharajah of Vizianagr m 13 guns.
Nawab of Bhawulpore, 17 guns.
Maha Rao Rajah of Bhoondee, 17 guns.
Maharajah of Kerowlee, 17 guns.
Maharajah of Bhurtpore, 17 guns.
Deb Rajah of Bhootan, 15 guns
Maharajah of Sikkim, 15 guns
Maharajah of Oorcha (Tehree). 15 guns.
Maharajah of Kissengurh, 15 guns.
Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwar, 15 guns.
Maharana of Dholepore, 15 guns.
Maha Rawul of Jussulpore 15 guns.
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, 15 guns.
Rajah of Pertabgur, 15 guns
Rajah of Dhar, 15 guns.
Two Chiefs of Dewas, 15 guns.
Maharajah of Puddocottah (Tondiman). 15 guns.
Maharajah of Duttia, 15 guns.
Maharajah of Edur, 15 guns.
Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpore. 15 guns.
Rao of Sehori, 15 guns.
Maha Rawul of Dungurpore. 15 guns.
Nawab of Rampore, 13 guns.
Nawab of Jowra, 13 guns.
Rajah of Cooch Behar, 13 guns.
Rajah of Tipperah, 13 guns.
Maharajah of Benares, 13 guns
Nawab of Tonk, 11 guns.
Maharajah of Jheend, G C.S I. 11 guns
Rajah of Nabbha, 11 guns.
Rajah of Kapporthallah, 11 guns. with Dewan Matradu and Dr. Waburton, guardians.
Rajah o Sumpth or, 11 guns
Nawab of Joonaghurh, 11 guns
Jam of Nowanuggur, 11 guns
Thakore of Bhownuggur, 11 guns.
Rajah of Ruttum, 11 guns.
Maharajah of Punnah, 11 guns.
Maharajah of Chirkaree, 11 guns.
Rajah of Bigawar, 11 guns.
Rajah of Chutterpore. 11 guns
Rajah of Meodee, 11 guns.
Dewan of Palunpore, 11 guns
Rajah of Rajpeepla. 11 guns.
Nawab of Rahdunpore, 11 guns.
Rajah of Poree Bunder, 11 guns.
Rajah of Drangdra, 11 guns
Rajah of Adeygurh. 11 guns
Nawab of Cambay. 11 guns.
Rajah of Sillana, 11 guns
Rajah of Sitamoon. 11 guns.
Rawat of Rajgurh, 11 guns.
Rajah of Ghubao, 11 guns.
Rajah of Chumba, 11 guns.
Nawab of Baonee, 11 guns.
Rajah of Sirmoor, 11 guns.
Rajah of Sookeit, 11 guns.
Rajah of Furreedkhote, 11 guns
Rajah of Khylore, 9 guns.
Sir Dessai of Sawant Wurree. 9 guns.
Nawab of Mulleerkoteela, 9 guns.
Rajah of Chota Odeypore, 9 guns.
Rajah of Barria, 9 guns.
Rana of Burwanee, 9 guns.
Rajah of Nagode, 9 guns.
Rana of Ali Rajpore, 9 guns.
Rana of Loonawarra, 9 guns.
Nawab of Balisanore, 9 guns.
Rajah of Sonath, 9 guns.
Chiefs of Aden, 9 to 12 guns
Rajah of Nudaon, 7 guns.
H. H. Rama Veruna, First Prince of Travancore.
H. H. the First Prince of Cashmere
H. E. Sir Dinkur Rao K.C.S.I 11 guns.
H. E Rajah Sukkarm Sahib of Tanpore.
The Thakore of Lunree.
The Thakore of Moorvee.
Prince Purtab Singh of Jodhpore.

THE FULLER MINUTE has not been resultless. The Europeans who have any grievances against native servants seem to be now less prone to take the law into their own hands. It is stated that Mr. C. B Targett, Executive Engineer, Bangalore, has been prosecuting his syce on a charge of intentionally insulting him with intent to provoke a breach of the peace instead of giving the blow himself. This is right and proper. We have heard that an Executive Engineer in Bengal had thrashed an Overseer in a fit of temper, and that the latter had brought a suit in Court. Lest he should be exposed the Engineer left no stone mentioned to get the Overseer to withdraw his suit, and his solicitation has been granted. The Fuller Minute bids fair to be a land-mark in the history of the relations between Europeans and Natives.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS states that two officers of the Shipping Department have made themselves scarce, under circumstances that leave an impression that there is something wrong in the accounts as regard seamen's wagess.

MR. BRADFORD LESLIE, the new Agent of the East Indian Railway, has introduced a system of privilege leave, for which the railway employes cannot be too grateful. A circular has been issued to the effect that eleven months' continuous service entitles one to a month's privilege leave; two years' service to two months' leave; and three year's service, to three months' leave. In cases of illness, four years' continuous service entitles one to twelve months' leave on medical certificate. As regards furlough, it has been ruled that seven years' continuous service entitles one to eighteen months' furlough. We hope this indulgence will be shewn to the European and Native employes with an even hand.

WE EXPRESSED surprise last week that an experienced writer like our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* should have stated that the Natives held the Native Judges to be corrupt. Our contemporary says: "A respectable journal like the *Hindoo Patriot* ought not deliberately to impute to its contemporaries opinions which they not only have never expressed, but also have expressly repudiated." If so, we withdraw our surprise. But our contemporary immediately adds: "That the masses generally prefer English to Native Judges, we confess we believe: and on this subject we do not think the mere opinion of native gentlemen belonging to Calcutta families, or to the zemindaree interest, and having no sympathy whatever with the masses ought to be considered conclusive." Our contemporary is again mistaken. It is only designing natives, who think that the sharp eyes of Native Judges will detect the true stuff of which they are composed, prefer English Judges to Native Judges.

BABU KEDARNATH BANNERJEA, Subordinate Judge, has been removed from the public service. What were the charges against him?

THE ACADEMY states that the following is a complete list of the Oriental Scholars who have promised to contribute to the "Sacred Books of the East", edited by Professor Cavel, Prof. Max Muller:—Dr. Buhler, Mr. Burnell, Professor Eggling, Dr. Jolly, Professor Pischel, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Professor Thibaut, and Mr. West.

FRIDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

MR. STACK, Professor of the Barielly College, is transferred to the Dacca. He will be an acquisition to Bengal.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for fire-works and illumination in the North Western Provinces on the occasion of the Proclamation of the Queen's new title. We hear that Rs. 40,000 have been allotted to Bengal for similar rejoicings in the principal towns of this province. Calcutta has received an assignment of Rs. 15,000.

THE PIONEER will not rest satisfied until it can extinguish the Vernacular Press. It again writes:

"The Indian vernacular press is, with a very few exceptions as ungracious as it is foulmouthed; kindness and conciliation are utterly thrown away. Its attitude towards the Fuller case shows this. One would suppose that here at least the Vernacular press would see some opportunity for praise; but the Fuller minute has been made the text for as much evil-speaking as if it had been aimed at the dearest liberties of the native population. These native editors are unbearable, and in spite of the clamour they are sure to raise, and even thought it be echoed in some of the Anglo-Indian papers, they should be silenced; what might some day become a grave political danger should be checked while it is only a nuisance."

We are tempted to say—physician heal thyself!

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA proposes to reduce the price of salt in Northern India—first, by the reduction of the price at the Sambhar Lake from 9½ to 7½ annas, and secondly, by the reduction of freight from Sambhar to Agra from 7 annas to 4 annas.

WE TAKE the following Cabul news from *Indian Public Opinion*:

"The Russian Envoy, whose arrival at Balkh was recently reported, has reached Kabul, and had a private interview with the Amir; he is a Mahomedan Moulvie of Kutuk Kargan near Samercand. Only four confidential chiefs were present at the interview viz,—(1) Syud Noor Mahomed Shah. (2) Ahmud Ali Khan. (3) Ursulla Khan, and (4) Asmut-oola Khan. The Amir visited his imprisoned son, Sirdar Yakoob Khan, and severely reproached him for his unfilial and ungrateful conduct and declined to accede to his prayer for release or for relaxation of the severities of his imprisonment. Nooroz Khan the refugee Mohamed Chief of Lalpoora, is in the Kurkooch pass on the borders of Kaffiristan, where he has assembled some 2,000 habitual robbers of Bajour, Swat, Dheer, and Chitral with whom he purposes attacking caravans passing through the Abkhana pass during the ensuring winter."

THE SAME paper has the following Swat news. The Akhoond is still ill and unable to attend to public affairs. The unpopularity of his selection of his youngest son to succeed him is increasing; and to mark their disapproval of his choice, the local chiefs and notables have discontinued their visits to him. It is believed that the Akhoond's death will be the signal for internal and border disturbances and clan fights.

THE French Consul at Canton has recently drawn attention to a tree, the oil of which, he thinks, might be used as a preventive against the ravages of the phylloxera. The tree is the *Elæcocca Vernicia*, and the oil it yields is universally used in China for protecting the wood of houses, ships, furniture, &c., from the pernicious effects of moisture and the ravages of insects. It renders any texture impenetrable, is a powerful siccative, and enters largely into the composition of the celebrated Japanese varnish.

SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has a good album portrait and a complimentary notice of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

THE ENGLISHMAN hears it rumoured that a Political Court of Appeal will be established in India. We have also advocated such an institution.

A FULLER case in Calcutta. A Mahomedan gave a slap to a boy in a fit of anger, who suddenly died. Unlike Mr. Leeds the Calcutta Magistrate has committed the accused to the sessions.

WE ARE SORRY to notice a dissension among the Mahomedans of Calcutta regarding the late Turkey demonstration. Mutual jealousies and disputes of this sort are the bane of Indian society.

ARCHDEACON JOHNSON of Chester has accepted the See of Calcutta. He is said to be a very moder-

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at e High Churchman. He is believed to be about fif ty years of age, and graduated B. A. at Oxford in 1850.

BALLS to Europeans by Native Princes have become the fashion. The Maharaja of Bhurtpore's ball at Simla it is said cost Rs. 20,000. And yet natives are excluded from Government House balls!

ANOTHER serious accident is reported. A steamer "Candor Castle" was wrecked off Kedgeree on Saturday last while there was day-light. The vessel was going down the river under charge of Master Pilot Symonds. All went well, till, when preparing to anchor off Kedgeree, she went a ground, and was soon under water. The loss of life was three Europeans and five Orinamen, the remainder being saved by means of the steamer's boats. Captain Greig's official report says: "Previous to this running ashore, I warned the Pilot that we were out of the west line of buoys, and begged him to stop the engine and go astern. He replied that there was plenty of room, and that the steamer was coming round well. I also pointed out what I considered to be shallow water on the starboard bow, but the Pilot replied by simply saying that, if it was shallow water, he would stop."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Excise Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1875-76. 2. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1874 75. 3. Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1874. By Major E. R. C. Bradford. 4. Annual Administration Report of the Munnipore Agency for 1874-75. 5. Report on the administration of the Ajmeer and Mhairwarra District for 1874-75. By Leslie S. Saunders, Esq. B. C S. 6. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail, and Sanitary Report for 1875. 7. Annual Report of the administration of Mysore for 1874-75. 8. Subdakulpadruma or the Sanscrit Dictionary of the late Sir Raja Radhakant Deb Bahadur. Second Edition Vol. VI. No. 4 and 5. 9. Bijnama Durpun or the Mirror of Science in Bengali No. I. 10. Papers relating to the Indian Civil Service Examination for 1877. 11. Third Quarterly Report of the Health-officer of Calcutta. 12. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors in the shape of a tale, translated into Kanarese. By B. Vencatachar.

WE HAVE received a memorial against the rumoured abolition of the Barielly College. We entirely agree with the memorialists that the measure will be a move backwards.

WE TAKE from the morning paper the following telegrams of the week:

London, 10th October.—The German iron clad has returned to Salonica fearing a fresh Moslem outbreak. A meeting was held yesterday at St. James's Hall for the discussion of the Eastern policy under presidency of Stansfield. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read reiterating his distrust of the present policy of the Cabinet. A *Times'* article of this morning denounces the letter, and deprecates weakening hands of Government at the present critical moment, adding that a reaction has commenced in favour of the Government policy.

Constantinople, 7th October.—A despatch from Lord Derby instructs Sir Henry Elliot to interview the Sultan and denounce the authors of the atrocities in Bulgaria, and the punishment of perpetrators. The despatch instructs Sir Henry to represent to the Sultan the advisability of placing Bulgaria under a Special Commissioner, either Christian, or aided by Christian advisers.

Constantinople, 11th October—The Porte has decided to grant an armistice of six months' duration, ending in March next.

Athens, 7th October.—There is a national movement in Greece, in favour of the Greeks in Turkey, representing to Government the necessity for increasing the armaments.

St. Petersburg, 7th October.—The Czar has summoned General Ignatieff to Livadia to meet the Russian Envoy recently sent to propose a joint intervention of the Powers.

Cettigne, 7th October.—Prince Nikita has agreed to a truce, pending negotiation for a regular armistice.

Lahore, 9th October.—The Russian Envoy, whose arrival at Balkh was recently reported, has reached Cabul and had a confidential interview with the Amir. He is a Mahomedan Moulvie of Samarcand.

Lahore, 10th October.—Atta Mahomed Khan, late Cabul Agent, is *en route* to Simla to pay his respects to the Viceroy and communicate state political affairs; particularly with reference to Russian influence at Cabul.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1876.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

AS WE had expected the tide of English opinion has turned in favour of the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the Eastern Question. The storm-wave evoked by Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and speeches has commenced to subside. A single publication had never produced such an electric effect upon the English mind as Mr. Gladstone's brochure has. He touched the chord of the English heart in the right place and at the right moment. The movement made by Mr. Gladstone, though almost fanatical, did credit to his own heart and to that of the nation, which responded to his appeal. The enthusiasm, energy, and eloquence with which he made the appeal were indeed of the highest order, and the nation was roused to a man. From the pulpit, the platform, and the press the flow of virtuous indignation and humane sentiments has been rapid and uninterrupted. Mr. Gladstone and other leaders of the present movement disavow any party or race feeling in the matter. They say that they would have said the same things if any other party had been in power, or any other race or nation had been guilty of such atrocities, of which the Turks stand accused. We who are watching the political cyclone blowing in England from the vantage ground of distance and disinterestedness see much more than the players on the stage. It is a mere rhetorical trick to say that there is no party feeling in the matter. If such had been the case, then at every step Mr. Gladstone and his confreres would not have fastened upon the English Ministry the responsibility of the Bulgarian atrocities. As for the broad ground of humanity, on which the agitators avow they have taken their stand, we do not certainly question it, but it might be asked what did England do to arrest the bloody hand of Russia upon Poland, with what consistency again does it now propose to trust the same Russia in wreaking vengeance upon Turkey, what did it do to mark its sense of the barbarities committed in the late civil war in Spain, what notice did it take of the acts of cruelty committed by the Army, of Retribution in India during the Sepoy Mutiny, or the excesses perpetrated by Governor Eyre in the suppression of the Jamaica Revolt? But let that pass. No one, who has read the accounts of the atrocities commited by the hordes of lawless Turkish soldiers upon Bulgaria, can repress righteous indignation or fail to echo the voice of sympathy raised in England. But the shield has two sides. It is not fair to throw the whole blame upon the Turks. The outrages committed by the Turks, according to the report of the Turkish Commissioners, were provoked by the Christians in Bulgaria. Revolutionary Committees formed in Servia and Roumania had long been labouring, the Commissioners state, to excite revolt in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and more than three years ago a dangerous plot organized in the valley of the Danube was crushed by the arrest and the exile of 25 conspirators. Last year again, at Eski-Zaghra, there was a movement, which was, however, "only the prologue of the sinister drama that was destined afterwards to take such large proportions." The propaganda found its missionaries ready made "among the numerous priests and school-masters of Servia and Russia," and after deliberate preparation "suddenly declared itself by acts of violence and cruelty which humanity and civilization repudiate with horror." The leaders had chosen as centres of the insurrection the villages of Avrat-Alan, Perasedam, and Perouchtindja in Philippopolis, and Otlouk-Keuy, Bratchkova, and Batak in Bazardjik, peopled, all of them, exclusively by Bulgarians. A Central Committee and Sub-Committees were formed, embracing in their ramifications the whole of the towns and rural districts; their projects borrowed the character of a holy war; they aimed at no administrative improvements, but at "a revolution having for its end the independence of Bulgaria under a new Government." The ball was opened at Avrat-Alan on the 20th April by the murder of the Mudir and some zaptiehs. The insurrection at Otlouk-Keuy, as at Avrat-Alan, began, according to the Commissioners, with the murder of the Mudir's deputy, of some zaptiehs, of farmers of revenue and, in short, of any Mussulmans who happened to fall into the hands of the rebels. The Insurgents collected, at six different centres—Avrat-Alan, Persedam-Derbend, Erouchtindja, Outlouk-Keuy, Bratchkova, and Batak; and at all of these they raised redoubts and barricades to resist the progress of the Turks until the succours from Servia or elsewhere might come up. Their first offensive act in a military sense was the destruction of two or three bridges on the high road to Sofia and of a great part of the telegraphic wires, next the railway station at Bellova was attacked and burnt down with a few Mussulman guards and policemen who happened to be in it. A large railway bridge was also destroyed. At Avart-Alan the Insurgents got hold of about a hundred Mussulmans of all ranks, and killed them one by one, with every circumstance of deliberation, and "with the utmost refinements of cruelty." Mutilation, spitting and roasting of the dissevered members of the dead, savage exultation in bloodshed and torture, are charged against the Bulgarians by the authors of this Report. The treatment of the Turkish women is specially denounced; they were, it is alleged, "stripped of their clothes and put to death with tortures so debasing that the imagination of man refuse to believe in them." The Insurgents from the more distant villages on their march to Otlouk-Keuy slew and cut to pieces every man, woman, and child of the Mussulman faith whom they found in their path. These ferocious crimes, according to the Turkish Government, were not the mere effects of rage in the rebels, but were part of a deliberate design to "give the signal for revolt everywhere, and profit by the confusion in order to proceed to a general attack." How far the official report of the Turkish Government is entitled to credit it is not for us to say, but one thing is clear that the British Government is in no way responsible for the Bulgarian horrors directly or indirectly. As Lord Derby clearly explained to the Working Men's Deputation the theory that the action of the British Government led to the atrocities is rendered untenable by the simple fact of the dates of the various events connected with it. His Lordship said: "We in England, so far from supporting Turkey against the rest of Europe, had agreed to the Austrian proposition, which was very unpalatable to her, and our refusal to join in the Berlin Memorandum, which I will refer to presently, was not announced until the 16th of May, nor was our despatch containing our decision sent until the 19th. The fleet which was sent for by Sir Henry Elliot—sent for, I need not remind you, with the concurrence of all the other ambassadors, who also telegraphed for their own fleets to come up, and sent with the express purpose of protecting the unarmed population against outrages which were threatened for the moment—that fleet did not begin to arrive until the 26th. I say begin to arrive, because, to the best of my recollection, only two or three ships arrived at first, and the squadron afterwards came up. Now the great bulk of these wretched outrages and excesses took place, according to statements which are before us all, in the early part and in the middle of the month of May—that is some days before the British fleet had been sent for, or until anybody could have known that it was likely to be sent for, and a little time before our refusal to join in the Berlin Memorandum could possibly have been known. Therefore, the public are asked to believe that these occurrences were caused by the action of the British Government, and that action, which is said to be the sole cause of the outrages, could not have taken place until after the atrocities commenced. I think I need not push this point of the argument any further, but I will leave you to judge for yourselves how far the horde of ruffians and savages by whom these acts were committed, not one of whom probably could read or write, or ever saw a newspaper in his life—I leave you to judge how far it is likely that these peoples should have been influenced by a knowledge of the relations between England and the Porte." This was a plain and unvarnished statement, but the English people were maddened with rage, and were not in a mood of mind to listen to the voice of reason. They pooh-poohed Lord Derby's explanation and went on raving. They charged the Ministry with the want of common humanity as if they ever justified or approved the atrocities imputed to the Turks. The Government of course contended that there might be exaggerations, and that the two sides of the story ought to be heard, and who could say that they were not reasonable in this? As for the policy pursued by the Government we are surprised that England,

instead of feeling a just pride in it denounces it as the very emblem of weakness. The English nation must be very hard to please, if all that the Government have done to uphold the glory and dignity of England should be considered manifestations of weakness. Happily there are writers, who are not infected with the prevailing contagion. The *World* for instance takes a correct view of the policy of Government. Its correspondent at Constantinople writes:

"The 'sick man' seemed at his last gasp; and all the best blood of England which had been poured forth so freely in 1854-5 appeared to have been shed in vain. The British fleet in the Mediterranean was unusually small, and the British army was in a state of transition and unprepared for war. England seemed completely isolated from all hope of successful interference in Eastern affairs. This was the position but a few short months ago; what is it now? Through all Europe the British name stands as high as if she had won a score of material victories. Go where he will, the Englishman hears the conduct of his country mentioned with admiration and respect. From being an apparent political nonentity, England has become the arbitress in the East on whom all Europe waits. All those Russian schemes which had been so carefully planned, and that looked so bright, have crumbled into dust. A diplomatic Sedan has destroyed them, and the clever minister who hoped to carry them into effect is now absent from his post, discomfited, and probably never to return. The danger which still looms in the future lies in the very completeness of this defeat. Any one who now travels through the Principalities cannot fail to be impressed by the distrust of Russia which is rapidly growing, and which threatens to entirely nullify the great political and religious influence that she has so long exercised over the tributary States of Turkey. Will Russia quietly yield up the position she has gained with so much trouble, or will the Pan-Slavonic party prove too strong for the humane instincts of the Czar? That is the question upon which the general peace of Europe will ultimately depend, and which time alone can solve. But at present throughout South-eastern Europe England is looked upon as the beneficent fairy who, when all seemed hopeless, stepped in with the might of her naval power, and reduced the threatened general disturbance to its present manageable and contracted limits.

The travelling Briton who does not feel somewhat elated at the position which his country now holds in continental esteem can have little patriotic pride; but that pride is somewhat tempered by the way in which this great diplomatic victory has been received in England. Whilst everybody abroad has been admiring us for the boldness of our action and its successful results, we ourselves have been trying to explain it away, and to prove that there is 'nothing in it. Foreigners smile when they find us captiously enquiring why a large fleet was suddenly assembled and despatched to Besika Bay. It seems to them but another phase of British eccentricity; yet the thoughtful Englishman will not treat this singular exhibition of national weakness so lightly. We do appreciate the success of British action in the East, but, as in the case of the Suez Canal, we have a dread of the responsibility that we may have incurred. There is, it is unfortunately proved, a painfully large class of people in England who are afraid of any boldness of action, however right and just, for fear of the consequences that may ensue.

That this class forms the antitype to all that we understand by the term 'English,' no one can deny; but it exists and openly advocates its principles. And now an attempt is being made to turn the Government from the decided line of policy which has proved so successful by an appeal to the compassionate feelings of the nation on the plea of Bulgarian atrocities."

The same writer thus writes about the Bulgarian horrors:

"Mr. Baring's report will soon be before the country, and will, it is to be feared, prove that lamentable excesses have been committed by both Christians and Turks. But it may be interesting in the mean time to mention the general belief in the origin and extent of those excesses which is held by those people in Turkey who are not led away by party feeling and who have had good opportunities of forming an opinion. There can now be little doubt that the so-called Bulgarian insurrection had no foothold in Bulgaria. It was brought about by Pan-Slavonic agents, either Servian, or Russian, who inaugurated the temporary supremacy of their Christian principles by roasting alive the unfortunate Turkish zaptiah or policemen who fell into their hands. At this time large bodies of Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks were moving up to the front by the road which led through the disturbed district. No regular troops were available for the repression of the outbreak, and these irregulars being on the spot took the work into their own hands.

Excited by the cruelties which had been perpetrated by the so-called Christian agitators, they indulged in the most extended and terrible reprisals. But it is scarcely fair to charge the Turkish Government with all the responsibility for these untoward occurrences. It is well known in Constantinople that the news was received by the Turkish ministers as a national calamity, and the onus of the evil should fall on those who originated it. No one can seek to justify or palliate the conduct of either side. It is one of those lamentable incidents that history has before recorded in where strong religious excitement has been brought into play. But it is being used for political purposes, and even British Pan-Slavonic sympathisers are met with in Turkey who do not hesitate to convey the most one sided and exaggerated statements to the British press in England in the hope of inflaming a popular prejudice against the strict neutrality which has been observed by the Foreign Office. A journey through a considerable part of Bulgaria has convinced me that there is no general dread of Bashi-Bazouk excesses, and that the disturbances were *limited to* a certain district. Conversations with men of position in that country lead to the belief that but little sympathy exists for the Serus. Although the Varna-Rustchuk railway forms the main line of supply for the Turkish armies at Widin and Nisch, not the slightest attempt has ever been made to disturb the traffic, although Bulgarian labours are employed in the repair of the railway. Women and children are to be seen working in the fields and tending the flocks without a sign of fear and a more smiling and peaceful landscape than the country generally presents it is impossible to conceive. The Bulgarian peasant is essentially a tiller of the soil, and is more excited by agricultural hopes and fears than by revolutionary propaganda. That his condition might be much improved by good government is beyond question.

But the wild agitation set on foot by Mr. Gladstone has not a little hampered the action of the Ministry. England by the skilful policy of the present Government has virtually become the dictator of Europe, but Mr. Gladstone's fire and fury have taken the continent by surprise. New hopes and aspirations have been engendered in the breast of Russia. Austria is puzzled. Germany is taken aback. Will there be a general European War? Is that Mr. Gladstone's object? The declaration of the independence of the Christian provinces of Turkey is sure to lead to a general scramble. If the Sultan be banished from Turkey, Austria and Russia will come in for the spoils, and England cannot be expected to lay the axe to the root of her existence as an Asiatic Power by surrendering to Russia the gate to the East. The Christian population of Turkey are not strong enough to maintain their ground. They must take the protection of some of the Great Powers, and Russia and Austria being near will not perhaps hesitate to play the hawk and the pigeons over them. The question naturally arises in the words of Lord Derby, "who will be at Constantinople?" and Mr. Gladstone has not answered that question.

The tendency of English agitation seems to be to give a religious character to the struggle in Turkey. The Mahomedans and the Christians cannot live in peace and amity. Therefore the Christian subjects of Turkey ought to be freed. But the Christians and Mahomedans are widely interpersed even in the Christian provinces. The following statement shows how the two elements in the population of Turkey are distributed:

	Christians.	Mahomedans.
Constantinople	121 000	183 000
Sandjak Serajevo ...	61 000	83.000
,, Svornik ...	168 000	123 000
,, Travnik ...	108.000	49,000
,, Novibazar ...	96,000	66,000
,, Banjaluka ...	177 000	44,000
,, Bihacs	105,000	72,000
,, Herzegovina ...	142,000	43,000
,, Monastir ...	250,000	126 000
,, Koritza ...	98,000	53 000
,, Peisrend ...	105.000	281,000
,, Uskup	119,000	110,000
,, Divra	12,000	225,000
,, Skutari ...	89,000	82 000
,, Janina	144,000	18,000
,, Previa ...	43,000	26,000
,, Argirokastro ...	83,000	75,000
,, Berat	32.000	109,0 0
,, Tirkhala ...	148,0 0	23 000
,, Salonica ...	87,000	70,000
,, Seres	133 000	86 000
,, Drama	18.000	94,000
,, Adrianople ...	230 000	117,000
,, Philippopolis ...	316,000	208 000
,, Sliyno	90,000	81.000
,, Rodosto ...	75,000	48,000
,, Gallipoli ...	77,000	61,000
,, Rustchuk ...	234,000	331,000
,, Tultcha ...	83,000	136,000
,, Varna	32,000	89,000
,, Tirnova ...	223 000	150,000
,, Sofia	297 000	53,000
,, Widdin ...	297,000	61,000
,, Nissa	213,000	92,000
	4,513,000	3,460,000

Now, while Mr. Gladstone and his co-agitators are overflowing with the milk of human kindness for the Christians of Turkey, they do not say how the Mahomedans of the Christian provinces are to be disposed of, if the independence of the Christian provinces be guaranteed. Will the declaration of the independence of the latter extinguish the present strife? On the contrary will not the flame be still more fanned? And are the interests of the Mahomedans to count for nothing? Will the Mahomedans of the Christian provinces quietly sell their independence? These questions deserve the most serious consideration of the Great Powers, which wish to mediate for the settlement of the Eastern Question. Lord Derby seems to be most reasonable. His Lordship proposes to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, and at the same time to secure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan as much self-government as may be consistent with their happiness and the political supremacy of Turkey. We hope his counsels will prevail. A re-action has already set in in England, and the *Times* has veered round. In the true interest of humanity we wish success to the policy of Her Majesty's Government.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A VERY important question has been raised in connection with the Fuller case, which dwarfs the original issues, we mean the relations of the High Court with the Government. The minute of the North West High Court is not published, but a meagre and rather ill-digested resume is given by the *Pioneer's* Simla correspondent. The real opinion of the High Court is lost in a cloud of verbiage, which the writer conjures up in his attempt to prove "cordiality of feeling in disagreement" between the Judges of the High Court and the Governor General in Council. The public have little to do with the cordiality of feeling in disagreement—in fact they would be glad if there were less of it, for in this country, where public opinion is not strong, important principles are not unoften sacrificed from a desire on the part of exponents of two classes of opinion to preserve cordiality of feeling. What has feeling to do when public duty is at stake? The Judges of the High Courts, it is pointed out by the North West High Court, so we read, "hold office during the Queen's pleasure, and a certain statute referred to as defining their status confers no other authority on the Governor-General, than that of receiving their resignation and making temporary arrangements for filling up vacancies, pending the decision of Her Majesty's Government in England. Nor by its letters patent is the High Court subjected to the executive Government in any way, except that it is stated to be Her Majesty's pleasure that the courts shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for returns and records that may be wanted." The North West High Court then goes on to challenge the propriety of any resolution by Government which may approve or condemn the action of the court in any matter coming within the scope of its functions. It argues that it is beyond the authority of any other power but the High Court to instruct subordinate courts in any matters touching the conduct of their judicial duties. It does not question the competency of the Governor General in Council to notice and punish misconduct on the part of an officer of a subordinate court, though it thinks that this power should only be used after reference to the High Court to which the officer may be subordinate; but it distinctly contends that no such action should involve a declaration on the part of the executive Government as to what law or procedure should have been adopted in a particular instance.

Such in brief according to the *Pioneer's* correspondent is the opinion of the North West High Court on this important question. We should at the outset say that while we uphold Lord Lytton's Fuller Resolution we are jealous of judicial independence. In this country the High Court constitutes the palladium of the liberty of the people, and if the Executive Government should meddle with its judicial functions, it would destroy the greatest safeguard against oppression and abuse of authority. But in the issue between the High Court and the Government in the Fuller case it is clear that the Court has decidedly placed itself in a false position. The question stands thus. The Government of India had called for a report upon the case from the local Government, which again invited the opinion of the High Court on the decision of the Joint-Magistrate. The High Court should have refused to give an extra-judicial opinion; it ought to have told the local Government that it was not bound to give any opinion unless the case was put judicially before it. In fact it was no part of its functions to give opinion on regularly decided cases *ex cathedra*. The law gave power to the Government to move the High Court in the matter, and to apply for an order to call upon Mr. Fuller to shew cause why he should not be tried on a graver charge or to call upon Mr. Leeds to shew cause why he should not have committed the case to the sessions. Such proceedings are not unknown. We have lately had an instance in Bengal in the Fenwa cases. The High Court has passed an order calling upon Mr. Webster and his companions to shew cause why they should not be tried under graver charges. Sir

Barnes Peacock in more than one case made District Magistrates and Judges shew cause why their judgments should not be quashed, and why they should not have done certain things, which they had not done. But the Judges of the North West High Court had not chosen to adhere to their legitimate functions and thus maintain their own dignity, and they have therefore now no right to complain of the criticisms which the Governor General in Council has thought fit to pass upon their extra-judicial opinion. Lord Lytton cannot be accused of having in the least manner sought to interfere with the judicial functions of the High Court. His Lordship as the head of the Executive Government has recorded his views on the opinion which the High Court has we may say passed in its executive capacity. If this opinion had been passed as a judgment after judicial investigation, the Government would have certainly had no right to question it. If it had then sought to criticise the opinion of the High Court, it would have been guilty of a gross unconstitutional proceeding. But the High Court having abdicated its legitimate judicial functions in this case cannot now reasonably complain of the conduct of the Government.

As to the relations between the High Court and the Government they are distinctly defined by law and practice. The High Court is the highest tribunal in the land, and in its judicial functions it is amenable to the control of only Her Majesty in Council. No other earthly authority can interfere with its judicial proceeding. But the Executive Government has its share of authority upon the High Court. The High Court is required to submit an annual report of its own operations and those of the Courts below it. The Government is quite competent to pass its opinion upon the report, and it does record such opinion. Then the Government can call for returns, statements, and opinions upon measures affecting the administration of justice. Even in judicial matters the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor as the representatives of the Queen can exercise the prerogative of mercy in any case, even in opposition to the views and wishes of the High Court. Sir Barnes Peacock once contended that the Lieutenant Governor had no power to release a prisoner without taking the opinion of the High Court, but in this view we believe he was not supported by the Secretary of State. The prerogative of mercy belongs to the Crown, and the High Court has no right to fetter it. Then the Executive Government as the responsible ruling authority in the land is bound to take notice of the conduct of business in the High Court as well as other courts. If a High Court Judge neglects his duty and absents himself without leave, it is the duty of the Chief Justice to report him to Government, and the Government is quite competent to call upon him for explanation. The Executive Government has, however, no authority to suspend a judge for corruption or misconduct. It should report him to the Secretary of State and await Her Majesty's pleasure. The High Court as a Court of supervision has control over all the subordinate courts, but if a District Judge misbehaves, it must report him to Government. It cannot directly take any action in such a matter. The High Court has thus two-fold functions, judicial and executive. As the expositor of law and dispenser of justice it is not in any way subject to the control of the Executive Government either here or in England. Its decisions are open to revision only by Her Majesty in Council. But there is no Minister of Justice in this country. The High Court performs this function. As the supervising and controlling authority over the Subordinate Courts it performs an executive function, in which it is fully amenable to the criticisms and control of the Executive Government. For instance if the High Court in passing a judicial decision gives a construction of law, which is not in accord with the opinion of the Government, the latter has two courses open to it—it can carry the decision before the Privy Council or pass a declaratory law correcting the interpretation of the High Court. This the Government has done whenever there has been necessity for either of the two courses. But suppose the High Court in the exercise of its power lays down a scale of process fees too exhorbitant or unreasonable, the Government we think can ask the High Court to modify the scale, because it is a matter of an executive character. The executive and judicial functions of the High Court being thus distinct, it cannot rightly be contended that the independence of the High Court is compromised because the Government criticises its opinions, returns, and proceedings, which emanate from it in an executive capacity. As for the power of the Government to question judicial decisions of Courts below, that power has frequently been exercised by it. We know in Calcutta the Government has repeatedly commented on the judgments of the Magistrates on the ground that the punishment has been too severe or too inadequate. But we do not think that this is quite constitutional. Whenever the Government is dissatisfied with the decision of a judicial officer, he be a Criminal or Civil Judge, it ought to lay it before the superior tribunal for opinion. The independence of the bench ought to be complete. In our opinion no Subordinate Judge ought to be removed from office without a formal trial by the High Court. Nowhere is the necessity for protecting judicial independence greater than in this country. Here we have no Parliament to keep the Government under a wholesome check; here the press is weak and not often attended to; here the people have no spirit to protest against abuse of power; and here the executive are too apt to override the law and to swamp the judiciary. If the position of the executive and the judiciary be properly defined in connection with the Fuller case, the outcome will be a decided gain to the public.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

THERE was a lengthy debate in the Vice-regal Council on the new Civil Procedure Bill. In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the amended Bill Mr. Hobhouse made an elaborate speech reviewing the principal points in it. He chiefly dwelt upon the provisions regulating the execution of decrees, the execution of a decree he said being the *ultima ratio* by which the law enforces the rights of the creditor against the debtor. But these provisions have been for the most part drawn up in the interest of the debtor. Englishmen generally are conservative to the back-bone, when their own affairs are concerned, but in India they are the greatest radicals. India is a field of experiments, and there is scarcely a notion, political, judicial, fiscal or social, which does not find an advocate in some Englishman or other. It is this *ultra* radicalism of the English mind, which is the bane of Indian administration. It leads to errors and extravagances, which are fraught with mischief, and which alienate the sympathies of the people. India under English rule is in a transition state. The security of person and property, which it has given, has removed the clogs on the springs of industry and afforded fair play to capital. The necessary sequence of the circulation of the capital has been a change of ownership in land. The capitalist has in the usual operation of the laws of demand and supply been ousting the extravagant and indebted landlord. The result is that many old and erewhile wealthy families have dwindled down into nothingness, and made room for the energetic and enterprising capitalist. In one sense this result is to be regretted. The ancient families in the country are surrounded with associations, which are pleasing to the people, and which have also a certain political value. But they like other private individuals must take the usual consequences of extravagance. If they have not the good sense to manage their property and if they blindly run into debt, they must thank themselves for their misfortunes. The sympathy, which the Legislature evinces for them, has however taken a wrong direction. If the provisions, which the Select Committee recommend, become law, loan transaction we fear will come to a dead-lock, capital will be deprived of its legitimate operation, and the very foundations of society will be shaken. The provisions in question are as follows:

"320. The local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare by notification in the official Gazette that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any interests in immoveable property to be sold shall be transferred to the Collector; and r scind or modify any such declaration. The local Government may also from time to time prescribe rules for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same.

"321. Whenever the execution of a decree has been so transferred, if the Collector has reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such interest, the Collector may (notwithstanding any order under section 303, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling revenue Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge such debts with interests thereon according to the decree, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) as he thinks fit not exceeding the rate of six per cent. per annum,

'(a) by selling part of the judgment-debtor's interest in such property or in any other immoveable property:

'(b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such interest:

'(c) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such interest for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale, or

'(d) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

'For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such interest, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.'

Now, numerous questions arise in connection with the above. Of course where a part of a debtor's property will satisfy the debt, it would be monstrous to sell the whole property, and in so far the provision is fair and just. The mortgaging the property to pay off a debt may not always be practicable. The Collector may take over charge of the property, but he cannot or will not do so, if there be not a sufficient prospect of meeting the charges of management and liquidating the double debt, that is the original debt and the further debt to pay off the first. It is also doubtful whether creditors will come forward and advance money when they will know that they will be put to difficulty in realizing it. When the time for the payment of the second debt will come, if the funds are not sufficient the property must be either again mortgaged or sold off. In fact so long as the debt is not paid, it will remain a sort of recurring decimal. If the property be small, it will not be profitable at all to mortgage it in order to liquidate the first debt. Then a property may be managed for 20 years by the Collector in farm, and the debt gradually repaid. In the first place we doubt whether the management will be cheap, and in the second place if the creditor be paid in driblets and the interest be reduced to six per cent. a grievous injustice will be done to him. When he had advanced the money, he had done so in the hope of getting it in lump, but if the repayment be spread over twenty years, he will have no opportunity of employing it to advantage, and possibly he will be tempted to fritter it away. Again, the normal rate of interest in the country is 12 per cent. and why should a capitalist be compelled to receive 6 per cent. after decree. He may be a heavy loser at this rate, if the repayment of the debt be spread over twenty years. The practical result we fear will be a serious check to loan transactions. If persons in quest of money do not find it on mortgage of their property, they will be driven to the necessity of selling it off outright. The new law instead of proving a blessing to them will prove a curse. A man in straits, who cannot easily find accommodation, will be obliged to part with his property on any terms in order to meet urgent pressure. So much for cases in which a person may seek to mortgage his property. But the provisions under notice will sap the foundation of the credit system and thus destroy the soul of commerce. There are two conditions on which credit is based, 1*stly* the substance of the person seeking credit, that is his means of repayment; if he has landed property or valuable personalty, he can easily obtain credit; and 2*ndly* his character; if he be a man of acknowledged probity, he will of course command confidence. But if the Legislature impose the proposed obstacles in the way of the sale of immovable property in satisfaction of debt, the man with the highest credit may be refused, and the interests of commerce will suffer seriously. But this is not all. The Executive Government is empowered to make rules prohibiting the sale of classes of interest in land. Thus:

"386. The Local Government may from time to time

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, or prohibiting such sales—

"(a) where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value."

Where political reasons require the prohibition, we would not object, but the exercise of this power ordinarily would be productive of great injustice. These sections are supplemented by a law of insolvency. It is provided that salaries of Government and Railway servants are not to be attached. Mr. Hobhouse says, "we have adhered to the principle that public policy requires a Government servant to receive that amount of salary which is thought fit for his office. When he has got it, it is his; he must spend it as his affairs require; and we have no more concern with the amount that he pays to his creditors, at least as long as he keeps himself free from scandals and in a position to perform his duties, than we have with the amount he may spend upon his wife, his servants, his charities, or his amusements. Our business is to see that the judgment-creditor shall not intercept the money that is coming to the Government servant, and cut off those supplies which are necessary to enable him to perform his duties. We have therefore maintained that principle, and have extended it to Railway servants who, in this country at least, stand very much in the position of Government servants." But is public morality nothing? Is it consistent with that morality to allow the salary of a private servant to be attached or the profits of business of a quandum debtor to be seized, when he has not received final discharge for bankruptcy, and to exempt the salaries of Government and Railway servants? Again, the term of imprisonment for debt is to be shortened. The punishment of imprisonment for debt has two objects in view, *1stly* the disgrace of incarceration in jail may lead a man to pay his honest debts, *2ndly* his long detention in jail may induce him to give up what he may have concealed, for it needs be borne in mind that all debtors are not honest. But the reduction of the term of imprisonment may destroy the latter motive. We will recur to the subject in a future issue.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE MAJORITY ACT.

WE have rarely had occasion to notice a more unscrupulous, more wicked, or more mendacious document than the memorial against the Majority Act lately circulated by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Not that there is no truth whatever in it, for it has much that is true, and much that is new, but, to quote the language of Lord Westbury, "that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true," and the whole has been most audaciously put together so as to lead to a wrong end. Given an Old Bayley lawyer with a handsome fee and a *carte blanche* to shape any defence that he may think likely to be effectual, we could have scarcely expected a more consummate piece of special pleading and misrepresentation of facts than what the author of the memorial has treated the public to in his endeavours to make the worse appear the better reason. All the stock arguments about hasty legislation, personal liberty, rights of property, immemorial custom, climatic differences, religious neutrality, Hindu law, and the pledge of Government, have been made to march, like Banco's ghosts, in all their gravity, and if we have not the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights put under conscription, it is because they cannot be made effectually to serve the natives of this country. All the arguments however end in sound and fury, signifying nothing. The main arguments we have already anticipated in our recent articles on "the Majority Act," and "the Law about Minority," but to dispel the misunderstanding which seems to exist in certain quarters, we shall, even at the risk of repetition, notice some of them.

Passing over the opening paras of the memorial which give a brief sketch of the history of the Majority Bill, we come to the 5th which says that "the most objectionable feature of the Bill" was "that of making an invidious distinction between the wards under Government protection and the rest of the population." The gist of the objection lies in the invidiousness and the question therefore arises—is the distinction really invidious? Is it with a view to subject the wards to greater pains and penalties than what befalls to the lot of the rest of the population? or with the best of motives to protect the interests of the wards—to manage their estates free of all charge through the agency of the best of Government servants till the wards are of an age when they can be expected to assume the management to their advantage—that the law has been made? Put in this form the question is easily solved. Even the most unscrupulous can not deny that the law has been framed for the good of the wards, and not for the benefit of Government, whose officers are put to a heavy and harassing work, which forms no part of their official duty, and for which they receive no remuneration. And such being the case, the complaint if any should lie the other way. It is for the poor to say that they are left to buffet the world and to be liable to the grip of the money-lender at eighteen while the fortunate ward is protected till the twenty-second year of his age. But the objection would not hold, for the poor have advantages which compensate the evil. They have to begin life with borrowed capital, and it is of great moment to them that they should be early qualified to borrow.

Paras 6 and 7 complain of hasty legislation in a third-hand diluted paraphrase of the Secretary of State's despatch on the 'Tariff Bill, only omitting for obvious reasons the reference to the "Himalayan shooting box." With a view to heighten the effect it is said, "a Bill which affected the interests of the native population from Peshawar to the Cape Comorin, was thus practically only for a week before the public after the submission of the Select Committee's Report. Your Memorialists are unaware of any other Bill equally subversive of established usages and extensive in its operation having been passed with such unnecessary haste." This is high sounding certainly, but, as usual, that which produces the loudest sound is always the most hollow. The Bill did not extend in a diagonal line from Cape Comorin to Peshawar, but from the Himalaya to the Sea; only had the writer said that it would have deprived him of the opportunity of putting forth a new phrase. As to the immediate effect of the Bill, it applies only to the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in whose case the law prevailing in the rest of the empire under the Certificate Act of 1858, and the Succession Act of the year following was made applicable; so that not a single soul along the diagonal line from Cape Comorin to Peshawar, is even in the least, affected by it. The people along the line were subject to the Certificate Act from eighteen years before, and they remain subject to it under another Act of identically the same import. Then this provision of the law was in the Bill when it was first submitted to the Council, and was thus before the public for ten months, and not one week only. As to that portion of the law which refers to the minors under the protection of Government it is not new, the question had been under consideration for a long time, and the Government had invited public opinion through the usual channels of communication. But it should be remembered that this is a question in which the Government has absolute right to lay down the conditions under which it will undertake the management of private property, and those who do not approve of those conditions are at perfect liberty to make whatever provisions they choose for the management of their estates after their demise. They have no right whatever legally or equitably to dictate their own terms. As a matter of fact, as we have shown before, only one in every sixteen millions of the population in Bengal is affected by the new law, and for that one a will is always practicable. Thus the phanpharonade about the "wholesale subversion of established usages" turns out to be the merest drivel.

Para 8 is a quibble on the word uniformity, pointing out that the law does not introduce perfect uniformity which it professes to establish. The law, however, was designed only to make the Cirtificate Act apply to the presidency towns, and in so far it has effected a uniformity. As to absolute uniformity in all respects, the feat is simply impossible in a civilised country having men of diverse nationalities and religious persuasions both foreign and native to deal with, and the person must be a fool who could sincerely expect or wish it. Even among the same nation the law of majority must differ under different circumstances. The juvenile culprit of ten years of age might well complain that while he is subjected to the bastinado for appropriating to himself a couple of rupees from another's pocket, the fortunate youth of eighteen who can call himself a ward, is allowed to borrow thousands, and then plead minority to defraud his creditor, who, if he goes to court, is reprimanded for lending money to minors; but who in his senses would, for the sake of uniformity, plead that the limit of minority under the Civil and the Penal Codes should be the same? Even under the Civil Code, the law must vary as regards the custody of the persons of minors of different ages. No one, not insane, would urge that an infant of three months should be snatched from the mother's breast, because a father may be declared the fitter person, under particular circumstances, to be the custodian of his children than the mother. In England the right of control over the person of a minor varies at different ages.

Para 9 complains of the impropriety of burdening minors' estates with heavy management charges. Doubtless an estate managed by its owner incurs no charge of the kind for the head of the management, but the money realised by him does not represent the net profit of the estate, but the profit plus the equivalent in money of the talent, time and experience brought to bear upon the business by the owners, and where the talent, time and experience have to be purchased there must be a proportionate reduction from the amount of the net profit. A Ramrattan Roy could alone collect six lacks, manage a large Indigo factory and carry on five hundred intricate lawsuits from year's end to year's end in half a dozen different and distant districts, but he had for the work knowledge and experience which could not be purchased at a less cost than the salary of a divisional commissioner. If the grand sons of his brother are minors, and cannot bring the same talent to bear upon the family property, they must pay for it. As a rule, leaving out of consideration some exceptions, the cost of management under the Court of Wards is not heavy. Under the High Court it is higher, and there is besides a fee of five per cent. for the Administrator General.

Para 10 affords a new piece of information about the Hindu religion. We are told that "the efficacy of religious services is measured by the amount of money spent on them." We always thought that reverence and devotion were the measures of efficacy; and that the funeral cake of sand offered by Rama to the spirit of his father Dasaratha, was, for all religious purposes, quite as effectual as the richest ceremony ever celebrated by man. But old Valmiki had not the benefit of that knowledge of the Shasters which the writer of the memorial possesses, and those who have hitherto urged economy at shraudh on the fatherless by citing the example of Rama have been fools.

The complaint contained in para 11 is a rich one of its kind. Out of consideration for the conscience of its Hindu subjects, the Government very properly excludes marriage, dower, divorce, and such other religious and *quasi* religious questions from the purview of the Act, and the memorialists turn round and say since litigation is possible under those heads the law is wrong in checking waste and improvidence in matters purely economic. "Since absolute informity," they would say, "is impossible, therefore waste and improvidence should not be checked where it is possible." The philosophy on which this maxim is founded is unique of its kind, and does honor to the thinker.

Paras 12 to 15 are devoted to the important question about the limit of minority; "and since," says the writer, "the intellectual and physical powers of Indian youths are precociously developed," and "it is not unusual in India for boys of 15 or 16 to become fathers, it is wrong to subject them to a longer period of pupilage." We readily concede the fecundity. We have seen a boy of

14 become a father; and there are very few in Calcutta who have not within their own respective circles, seen girls of 11 who have borne a child; and if fecundity were to be the test of maturity of mental and physical powers it would follow that girls of 11 should be reckoned as majors, and allowed to have the entire controul of their estates however large they may be. Even in Europe girls of 12 and 13 have come to the state of pregnancy, but no one has been so demented as to advocate the reduction of the limit of majority on that ground. Physiologists are, we believe, now unanimously of opinion that the so-called precocity of Indian children as respects fecundity is due to early marriage and other grave social defects, and not to any ethnic or climatic cause; the opinions elecited by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen from the highest medical practitioners about the proper age of marriage have definitively settled the question. Were it otherwise, still there is nothing to show that Indian youths are intellectually precocious. The records of the education department do not afford the smallest scintilla of proof in support of the theory; and the man must be dead to all sense of truth who would dare to say that a Calcutta University M. A., age for age, was equal to that of Oxford. As to business capacity the utter unfitness of youths of 16 to manage their estates and the disgraceful ruin which these youths brought on, were the causes which led the Government to change the Hindu law from 16 to 18 in the case of wards, so early as 1793, and when the subject was next taken up in 1854 it was incontrovertably proved that the wards at 18 were nearly as unfit to take charge of large estates. Bad management was everywhere the rule, and the ruination of old families not the unfrequent result. It is a mere begging of the question therefore to allege without any proof that Indian youths are precocious and able to manage their estates at 18. It is at the same time a piece of unmitigated ingratitude to complain of that which has been done with the best and most benevolent of motives, as an act of "unnecessary hardship and injustice." Yes to do the utmost to prevent rich young men from being fleeced by rogues is an act of injustice—what next and next?

Para 16 starts with a deliberate false statement, that "the limit of a ward's minority has hitherto been 16" and has just been raised to 21, when the writer, evidently a lawyer, knew perfectly well that the limit has been 18 since Regulation XXVI of 1793. It then complains of the injustice of subjecting minors and their property to the discretion of strangers, forgetting that only those who have no near relatives honestly to take care of them, are subjected to strangers, and that under any circumstance whether under the Court of Wards or at home they must depend on strangers for protection. No one who has an elder brother or uncle living in a joint family is liable to come under the Court of Wards. A minor of 5 years is not fit to appoint his own manager, so somebody else must do the needful for him, and the question being whether a distant relative or a *purdah nashin* mother should do it, or the Collector, no sensible man should find cause to hesitate for a moment as to which to choose, Kirkwoods notwithstanding. But the pith of the para comes out when it denounces the benevolent and perfectly disinterested guardianship of Government without any fee or remuneration such as obtains under the High Court as "*confiscation of property*," and the pupilage of a minor as a "state of *servitude*." According to the writer's notions of liberty even children on their mother's lap are in "servitude," for, he says, "the law *extends* their period of servitude for five years." Alas! that legislators of old-world notions should have forged manacles of so grievous a nature for humanity instead of leaving little children to burn themselves to death, without let or hindrance, by running to the parlour lamp, or drown themselves in the nearest tank, or topple over from the house-top, or youths of a larger growth to run wild and appoint as managers of their estates persons who may divest them of all their property, even as did the "friends" of the late Goluckendra of Soojamoota. There are doubtless many intriguers and knaves ready for such ventures. This much is certain that instead of every encumbered estate being redeemed during the minority of its owner, as has invariably been the case under the Court of Wards, there will be many more estates in the market, than have ever been in the history of Bengal. The cry at the end of the para under notice about old servants, support of dependants, relatives and religious ceremonies, is so plainly without foundation that we need not waste words on it. The writer of the memorial knows perfectly well that the Collectors have been generally very considerate in this respect, and that they are liable to a civil action if they decline to defray the expenses of obligatory religious ceremonies, their discretion being controlled by good faith—in other words they have to exercise their discretion and not their caprice.

Paras 17 to 23 are devoted to a learned disquisition about the nature of Hindu and Muhommadan law bearing on the duties to be performed immediately on the attainment of majority; but the fatwas and Shasters, on which it is founded, have not yet been given out. The memorial is in circulation for signature, and men are being cozened to sign a document which will hereafter be supplemented by what the signatories now know nothing of. This looks very like "taking in" unwary people,—but we have nothing to do with that. In the absence of the texts we are not at present in a position to pronounce an opinion as to how far they at all bear out the commentary. We have no hesitation, however, in saying in the most positive manner that there is nothing in the Shasters which requires certain religious rites to be performed immediately on attainment of majority. All minors who can pronounce the mantras, and in the case of Brahmans, have been invested with the sacred thread, are required to perform shrawdhs and other obligatory rites without any reference to the law of majority, and the Collectors and guardians are bound to supply funds for the same, while optional rites, from their very nature, are susceptible of postponement to any time that may be convenient. The pilgrimage to Gaya to which reference has been made in the first two memorials, is entirely optional and the well-known text *aishtabya vahavo putra* &c., says that "many children are desirable, so that some one of them, not all, may go to Gaya and perform a shrawdh." The illustration about the Jewish sabbath being one particular day of the week and not any one out of seven days, to which the writer appeals with much exultation and elaborates with great show of erudition is all thrown away. There is nothing comparable to it in the Shasters.

In paras 24 and 25, the Government is threatened with prosecution, if it should withhold their property from minors after the sixteenth year of their age. "The same law," says the memorialists, "which empowers the Government to take charge of the property of minors also insists that it should be made over at a certain age which is the completion of the 15th year." "So strict is the law on this point," they continue to argue, "that the custodians of such property, whether the State itself or private individuals, are threatened with damages if they do not at once make over the property." Unfortunately for this threat the Government does not take charge of minors' property under the Hindu or the Mahomedan law, but under Regulation X of 1793, and the Wards Act of 1868, and those laws are entirely subject to the Majority Act and say nothing about damages The most curious part of the memorial however is the prayer. The arguments so elaborately laid down in twenty-five long paras, require that the Government should abide by the laws of the Hindus and the Mahomedans in regard to their minority, but the prayer says, repeal the Majority Act and the object would be attained. The repeal, however, will not affect the Wards Act of 1868, and that perpetuates Regulation XXVI of 1793, and under both of them the limit of minority is the completion of the 18th year. The Certificate Act of 1858 also fixes the same limit, and they will continue in force and remain a standing bar to the law of minority of the Hindus. Whoever the writer of the memorial, and whether he was handsomely feed or not he has evidently done so without caring at all whether his arguments tallied with his prayer or not. But it would be interesting to know who gave the instructions for the memorial, whether the plan was settled at a public meeting, or who were in the secret of it. We care not at all about the memorial itself; but we cannot allow any large number of our countrymen being made catspaws of, as doubtless those will be who will blindly sign the memorial, and for that reason we have attempted to expose its true character at length.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

So Sir John Strachey is to be Finance Minister of India—he who bungled finance when Sir Richard Temple was away on leave, and who lost in panic raised the Income Tax to 3½ per cent. Are the public to take Sir John's appointment to the Finance Ministership as a signal of the Income Tax *redivivus*?

WE ARE requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of the Science Association:

	Rs.
Babu Nilmoney Mitter, Additional subscription.....	216
,, Hem Chunder Ker.....	200
,, Ramkanye Adhicary.....	100
,, Kissen Mohun Mullick.....	50

WE ARE requested to announce an appeal on behalf of the Shumbhunath Pundit Hospital at Bhowanipore. It was necessary to acquire some land for the erection of this hospital, and the award given greatly exceeds the estimated cost. There is a deficit of Rs. 2500, and the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs is therefore obliged to make an appeal to the charitably-disposed public. The institution is intended for the benefit of the poor sick of the South Suburbs, and as it is also a memorial of our lamented countryman. Mr. Justice Shumbhunath Pundit, the first Native Judge of the High Court, whose memory is cherished with great respect by our countrymen, we hope they will liberally respond to the appeal. The institution has a peculiar claim upon the native pleaders of the High Court, many of whom are residents of Bhowanipore, and were personal friends of the lamented deceased.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has recorded two learned minutes on the Herbarium of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. The versatility of Sir Richard Temple is well known, and these minutes afford a fresh proof of the ease with which he can grapple with all manner of subjects. The suggestions made by His Honor are excellent. We only wish that His Honor had associated with Dr. King some Native Assistant Surgeons and Kabirajes for the collection of herbs and drugs prescribed in Native pharmacopia.

WE HAVE received from the Home Department Rules for the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service for 1877. The examination will take place on March 20th 1877. We are glad to observe that the Secretary of State has not yet given effect to his despatch lowering the maximum limit of age for candidates from 21 to 19. It is stated that the age of intending candidates will be above 17 years and under 21 years.

THE COMMISSIONER of Police has received the following letter from the Government of Bengal on the subject of the celebration of the Proclamation of the assumption of the Queen's Imperial Title:

"The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has desired that the occasion of the Proclamation of the assumption of the Imperial title, by Her Majesty the Empress of India, should be celebrated in the principal town of British India with appropriate rejoicings, and to this end the Government of India has granted a sum of public money in aid of the local efforts which will doubtlessly be made for the above object.

2. Of the amount placed at his disposal for the purpose, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to assign a sum of Rs. 15,000 (Fifteen Thousand) to be spent in the Town of Calcutta, and I am to request that you will be good enough to invite the co-operation of the public bodies and the leading members of the European and Native community of Calcutta, to aid and join, with the Government, in promoting public rejoicings on the occasion in question.

3. The Lieutenant Governor thinks that the sum of Rs. 15,000 which has been allotted by him for Calcutta, might perhaps be best expended in a Pyrotechnic display on the Maidan, and I am to suggest this for your consideration.

I have &c.,
R. D. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The loyal citizens of Calcutta will doubtless respond to this call. But the calls upon their purses have of late become so frequent that many we fear will feel the pressure in making the proposed demonstration.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from Lahore :

"*Indian Public Opinion* says that the Amir of Kabul, having determined to receive the Russian Envoy with all due honor in open durbar, gave orders accordingly. The British Agent, Atta Muhammad Khan, remonstrated with the Amir on the impropriety of the measure, and its inconsistency with the Amir's political relations with the British Government. The Amir, however, declined being dictated to, and the British Agent, according to instructions from his Government, has withdrawn from the Amir's Court, and left Kabul for Simla."

What is the political significance of all this ? In England the feeling seems to be quite pro-Russian, and is it possible that the Government of India has taken such a strong anti-Russian attitude without sanction of Her Majesty's Government ? Again, if the Amir of Cabul has become anti-English, how is it that he has consented to be present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi ? We want more "light."

THE TALOOKDARS of Oudh at Simla presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy on the passing of the Oudh Bills. His Excellency returned the following reply :

"Talookdars of Oudh,—It is with sincere pleasure that I receive the address you have now presented to me ; and I esteem myself fortunate in having had this favourable opportunity of meeting a body of noblemen and gentlemen whose attachment to British rule finds, in the terms of your address, such loyal and emphatic expression.

The testimony you bear to the prosperity and social order now prevailing in the province of Oudh, and your recorded appreciation of those blessings, afford me the liveliest gratification ; and I rejoice to receive from you the welcome assurance that the ties of confidence and affection which bind you to the Throne of our beloved Sovereign, have been rendered indissoluble by the assiduity of those efforts which the Government of India has made, is making, and will continue to make, in maintenance of the privileges and promotion of the welfare of all classes of the population of Oudh.

I am especially pleased to learn from your own lips that the important measures which have just passed into law, and which have benefited so much by your valuable criticisms, are calculated, in your opinion, to contribute to the general well-being of the province.

It will afford me much satisfaction to receive and transmit to the Queen the address you desire to present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi expressive of your gratitude to Her Gracious Majesty for assuming a title directly associating Her Crown with the sympathies and traditions of Her Indian Empire.

I need not assure you that the peculiar social institutions and agricultural conditions of the ancient and important province of Oudh, to which you have called my attention, will always be scrupulously respected by the Government of India, which can never be indifferent either to the rights and interests you so worthily represent, or to the sentiments and feelings of any class of the loyal population of this cherished portion of Her Majesty's Indian Dominions.

The extent to which the administration of the North-Western Provinces may be more closely associated with that of Oudh in a manner conducive to the interests of the two territories, and at the same time with due regard to those considerations to which I have referred, is a question now engaging my attention ; and in the careful examination of it, I will not fail to give due weight to the views embodied in your present address."

WE ARE told that the Government of Bengal has punished Mr. Clay, the Joint Magistrate of Rajshaye, who tried the dog case of the Magistrate, Mr. D'Oyly, by stopping his promotion for six months ! Would he have got promotion within six months ?

WITH REFERENCE to what we said last week about a District Judge addressing a Native Sub-Judge "Babu" instead of "Sir," the *Indian Daily News* says :

"The *Patriot* ought, we think, to have pointed out, in what respect the language of a judge, who called a native gentleman "baboo" in Bengal, can correctly or honestly be considered insulting. There are scores of Christian gentlemen in Bengal who believed they are treating native gentlemen on a footing of perfect equality when they call them "baboo," and it does not seem to us desirable that English gentlemen should, as a rule, unless when dealing with native princes—and then even under well known restraints—soar into the rank falsehood of oriental hyperbole. If baboo, taken all round, means "sir," where is the harm in using it ?

Now, we do not wish that either the District Judge or our contemporary should "soar into the rank falsehood of oriental hyperbole." We only wish that they should treat native gentlemen as gentlemen. Now, the "Babu" is not an equivalent of "Sir." Native gentlemen when addressing each other do not write "Babu—do this." The Government in addressing letters to native gentlemen, do not begin—"Babu. You are informed &c." The usual complimentary expression "Sir" is invariably used. But there are civilians, who in addressing native subordinates, who are as good as if not better gentlemen than their European superior, who is accidentally placed above them, begin both private and demi-official or official notes—"Babu. I have received your report" or any thing of that kind, and it is believed that it is used with a full knowledge that the term implies contempt. Sometimes even the word "Babu" is omitted. Letters are sent in this form "Babu So-and So. You are directed to do this or that." Suppose our contemporary had the good fortune or misfortune of serving under a civilian, and his master wrote thus :—"Mr.—.It has been brought to my notice that you &c." Would our contemporary consider this sort of language becoming in one gentleman in addressing another, simply because the addressor happens by accident to be the official superior of the addressee. Surely civility costs nothing.

THE GOVERNMENT reserve force in the new municipal body has been fully organized. In addition to the names we have already given the following gentlemen have been appointed by Government to be Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality. Babu Degumber Mitter C. S. I., Newab Asgar Ali Deloyar Jung, C.S.I. Mr. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of Port Commissioners, Mr. Sterndale, Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, Mr. Ogilvy, merchant, of Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnut & Co., Mr. Roberts, Attorney-at-law, and Mr. Grimley, Secretary to the Board of Revenue. So we have got a Roberts in the new corporation, though he is not the redoubted J. B. R. With the exceptions of Mr. Ogilvy and Mr. M'Calpin of Monteith & Co., no other merchants or tradesmen, who were asked to join the corporation, have consented. The first meeting of the corporation takes place on Monday next.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Furreedpore :

SIR,—An attrocious murder took place in Nagurpara a village in Madareepore Sub-Division of the Furreedpore District. The following are the facts of the case.

For sometime past the tenantry of Nagurpara were on bad terms with their zemindar Baboo Poornochundro Roy. The Magistrate of Furreedpore in order to keep peace appointed some of the principal ryots as special constables under Act V. of 1861 and evidently succeeded in keeping peace, as the Ryots at last compromised with the aforesaid Zemindar and promised regular payment of rents. Baboo Poornochundro Roy, Zemindar, relying on the words of his tenants went to his estate on the 12th September last. The Ryots promised payment on the following morning in an adjacent cutcherry of the Zemindar at Baherchur. While at night after dinner he was going from Nagurpara to Baherchur in a small boat accompanied by only one amlah and two peons he was treacherously attacked by about 30 of his ryots, who inflicted 21 wounds with spears, hashar and other pointed weapons, all over the body; afterwards he was dragged to an adjoining grass field, where he breathed his last. The amlah escaped with only a few cuts. The two peons being overpowered could do nothing but ran over to another village for assistance, which they obtained, but too late to do any good, as the deed has then been done. The case is being investigated by one of the best police Inspectors Baboo Hurkeshore under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fraser, the Deputy Magistrate of Madareepore, who went to the spot as soon as he was informed of the murder and arrested 8 of the miscreants, some of whom were special constables. This is the first time we hear of ryots rising *en masse* to take the life of their Zemindar, whom they used to regard before as their ma bap.

Yours truly,
FACT.

OUR CHITTAGONG CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows under date the 8th instant :

"It breaks my heart to let you know the grievous injustice as far as the innocent victim is concerned and the outrage upon public opinion which Sir Richard Temple has perpetrated. In utter defiance of the public voice, in spite of the favourable reports of the Inspector General of Police to whom the matter, as you know was referred for an expression of opinion, and of the present Commissioner of Chittagong, Sir Richard Temple, true to his civilian blood has sacrificed Mr. Rattray. That officer has been degraded to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police and has been very kindly promised a transfer to a healthier locality to recover his health and energy. Alas ! unhappy man he has not even been told what has brought upon him this double punishment. The history of his case is painful indeed. Mr. Kirkwood censured —no that is a mild term, we should say castigated—him for having taken Mr. Webster into custody and for having made an one-sided enquiry in not having sent up the villagers, whose bund was forcibly cut open, crops destroyed, and who were themselves shot at, having resisted these gentle operation on their person and property. Sir Richard Temple did not think this castigation enough, though to add salt to Mr. Rattray's wounds a copy of Mr. Kirkwood's what he aptly styles "notes" were sent to Mr. Webster by way of satisfaction, and Mr. Rattray was called upon to explain, he was not told what, beyond the few glimpses that he could gather from the Government letter Mr. Rattray applied for copies of Messrs. Kirkwood and Lowis's reports against him so that he might meet the accusations preferred against him. He was refused. Forced by necessity he submitted his explanations, which Mr. Lowis laboured not a little, we understand, to demolish, and strange to say Sir Richard Temple finds him guilty of an one-sided enquiry in just the other way—he should have sent up Mr. Webster's assistants along with that gentleman for trial ! In other words while the local authorities charge him with having favoured the villagers, Government charged him with having favoured Mr. Webster and ordered the prosecution of his assistants, and without waiting to know what Mr. Rattray had to say in answer to this new accusation, the Inspector General of Police was called upon we understand to report why he should not be degraded.

In the meantime rumour has it that Mr. Kirkwood had the good sense to report that he had nothing to do with the appointment of Lal Chand for mounting guard upon what is dubbed here his "temples of fame," videlicet latrines, and threw the entire blame on poor Mr. Rattray's shoulder. This gentleman in reply submitted *his* own handwriting to convict Mr. Kirkwood, and the Lieutenant Governor bring satisfied that Mr. Kirkwood was wrong has withdrawn the censure from Mr. Rattray and has laid it back—that mighty weapon, which our gallant knight has for the hundredth time in this unhappy Chittagong business wielded against Mr. Kirkwood—on the head of the self-same Mr. Kirkwood. The good people of Jessore will enlighten us as to whether has this fresh operation caused any pain to their redoubted Joint Magistrate. But in spite of this discovery, and the Inspector General's report in favour of Mr. Rattray, and without waiting for the orders of the High Court in the Fenwa Cases, which Sir Richard Temple must have seen do not promise to be very edifying he has sacrificed poor Mr. Rattray. What a reign we live under !

THE FOLLOWING is the order of the Lieutenant Governor in the Panduah Durga Puja Procession case :

No. 3036.

FROM
THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Judicial Department.
TO THE MAGISTRATE OF HOOGHLY,
Dated Calcutta, the 22nd September 1876.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd September reporting on the petition of Boykunto Nauth Dutt and Koonjolal Surnokar of Pandooah complaining of the order issued by the District Superintendent of Police, with your sanction, prohibiting public processions &c.. in the street of Pandooah during the present Doorga Poojah Holidays.

2. In reply I am desired to request that you will be good enough to withdraw the order in question, and to observe that you are fully justified in regulating any public processions (as regards the time, and place at which it shall be allowed, and the route it shall be permitted to take) in such a way, as to avoid danger of any breach of the peace or other inconvenience to the public. But with these limitations which are applicable to all citizens, the Hindoos are as much entitled as the Mahomedans to the use of the public streets for their religious processions ; and it is the duty of the Magistrate to protect them in this right.

I have &c.,
(Sd,) J. CRAUFURD,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SOMETIME ago we noticed the case of a "rampant" Assistant Magistrate in Allahabad, who made a mooktear stand with his shoes on his head because the latter had the audacity to enter his room with his shoes on. The High Court and the Government have passed orders in that case, which are thus given in the *Pioneer* :

"The aggrieved mookhtear complained to the Allahabad High Court, representing that the treatment he had received was not only illegal, but "exceedingly objectionable, affecting his professional position, besides bringing him into contempt and disgrace." The High Court called on the Judge of Allahabad for an explanation of Mr. Giles's proceedings. The explanation, much to the effect we have given above, was duly received ; and the court resolved that while it in some degree mitigated the gravity of the charge, Mr. Giles was by his own admission guilty of serious misconduct, calling for grave censure. His conduct was condemned as being puerile and offensive ; but "inasmuch as the mookhtear had himself been guilty of some disrespect to the magistrate by entering his room, and walking up to his table with his shoes on, Mr. Giles might be spared the humiliation of a written apology, but should be reprimanded, and informed that the court would hold it their duty similar conduct." The Chief Justice also in open court animadverted in strong terms on Mr. Giles's action, and addressing the mookhtear, who was present, informed him of the grave displeasure with which the court viewed the Assistant Magistrate's proceedings, which it found nothing in his explanation to justify. The local Government concurred in the opinion of the High Court, and recorded orders that a severe reprimand should be administered to Mr. Giles on his return to duty—he had left India then on a year's sick leave—and that his promotion in the service should be stopped pending the result of future observation by his superiors of his temper and discretion in the discharge of his public duties. It was only in view of the disrespectful conduct of the mookhtears in violating well-known rules on the shoe question and of Mr, Giles's youth and inexperience, that Sir G. Couper abstained from recommending suspension from his office, or other more severe measures. The drama ends by the announcement recently communicated that the Government of India approves and adopts the Lieutenant-Governor's views of the case."

Was the Assistant Magistrate seated in the Court house ? If so, we cannot understand how the mookhtear had himself been guilty of some disrespect to the magistrate by entering his room, and walking up to his table with his shoes on. The shoe regulation of Government does not require that any person going to a court or public office should leave his shoes behind. In this respect we venture to think both the High Court and the local Government are wrong.

A CORRESPONDENT from Madras thus writes to us regarding the Weld case :

"The Madras Papers and a good number of the Madras Civil Servants have raised a howl most unbecomingly against the Madras Government order on a Petition of a Mr. Kishnasamy Iyengar, who had most just cause of complaint against the Joint and District Magistrates of Tanjore.

The Petition and the Government order are published in the two issues of the *Madras Mail*, which I enclose for your perusal. There can be only one sound opinion on the subject, namely that the order is a wise and just one. I cannot understand how the *Madras Mail* which has now all the facts of the case before it, can adhere to its old opinion The fact is this paper is becoming so much of a partizan that if Natives wish to write strong and unjust Billingsgate against Government, they cannot have a better Gamaliel than this most eloquent Editor of the Madras Mail.

I give a short summary of the case of the Petitioner:

The Petitioner's father died a "Saniyasi" and was buried in accordance with a very old usage near a big tank in Negapatam; between the place of burial and the water's edge there is some distance and the remotest chance of the water suffering from percolation of unhealthy matter from the grave is prevented by a large number of steps and walls and "mantapas," all having deep foundation and situated between the grave and the water. Add to this the body of the deceased was buried in 240 seers of salt. The most fastidious man under the circumstances could have apprehended little danger to the health of those who drank the water and bathed in the tank.

The District and Joint Magistrates and a Municipal Vice-President, in their over-zeal thought it necessary to remove the dead body from sanitary motives. I can well understand the feeling of the "Sanyasi's" sons, in spite of whose earnest and very respectful solicitations for a patient hearing and enquiry, these civil servants, declined to hear. the petitioner, threatened to report him to his official superior and got the body removed.

It is a matter of deep regret that such proceedings should occasionally occur; they undo the good work of a century: but the native community cannot but feel thankful to the Government for its reasonable and just order on the whole case. The Joint Magistrate has been justly punished and the indecent apology on his behalf is simply disreputable.

We have already written on the subject and need not say more.

THE HEALTH-OFFICER of Calcutta has the following notice of the new disease called Kotko'ea in his last quarterly report:

"In conclusion, I would offer a few remarks on a subject which has, within the last few days, produced some excitement in the town. A rumour has been current to the effect that a peculiar disease, new to this neighbourhood, but resembling a serious affection known in Southern India, has been advancing towards Calcutta from the south and south-west. It is described as commencing with a tingling sensation in one or other extremity, which, unless stopped by remedies, creeps up the limb, and it is supposed *that if it reached the head or trunk it would be fatal.* The remedy consists in tying ligatures at intervals round the affected member and applying the actual cautery. If this be done in time it is alleged that nothing further happens.

The letters which have appeared in the newspapers on this subject have given evidence of nothing but excited and credulous fears. Nevertheless, if these influences are sufficient to induce men to submit to the treatment described, they may be in their consequences serious enough; for however imaginary the disease may be in itself, it is readily converted into a severe reality by fire and cord."

"So far as present information goes then, the alarm appears to be unfounded, but the barbarous treatment may produce very serious results to the limbs of the people if the panic should continue. Fortunately it seems to have passed away from the villages between Calcutta and Atcheepore after the occurrence of a few cases, and the same rapid passage may be hoped for through the town itself, for it has been discovered that the disease may be prevented by wearing a thread round the great toe, and the practice has been largely adopted."

Enquiry, will be maintained 'that early' information may be had if any more real or serious matter should appear to be connected with the rumours.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Mr. H. Woodrow, Director of Public Instruction. He was at Darjeeling and died of heart-disease. He came out to this country about 27 years ago as Principal of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, and entered Government service in 1853 we believe as Secretary to the Council of Education. On the reorganization of the Education Department consequent on the Education Despatch of 1854 he was appointed an Inspector of schools; for a short time he acted lately as Principal of the Presidency College on the appointment of Mr. Sutcliffe to the Directorship, and in September 1875 he was elevated to the head of the Education Department. Thus Mr. Woodrow worked the new educational policy from the commencement. Although not a brilliant man, he rendered good services to the State by his large experience of departmental work and steady industry. He used to take a lively interest in his work and in the welfare of the people. We are requested to mention that a meeting of his friends and admirers will be held at the Sanscrit College on Friday next at 4-30 P. M., to consider the best means of perpetuating his memory.

Mr. Sutcliffe has been appointed Director of Public Instruction. But it is rumoured that Mr. Sutcliffe takes furlough in March next and Mr. Croft succeeds him. In the meantime Mr. C. B. Clarke is likely to be appointed Principal of the Principal College.

WE HAVE received the ninth annual report of the North Suburban Hospital. This is an unpretending little institution, and doing a great deal of good in the neighbourhood. During the past year the number of patients treated was 625 against 711 the year previous; 369 were cured, 53 obtained relief, 84 left with doubtful result, 136 died, and 33 were still under treatment at the close of the year. The patients are treated with great care and consideration, and the Hospital is very popular in the Northern Suburbs. Much credit is due to Babu Lukhynarain Bose, resident doctor, whose industry, zeal, devotedness and honesty of purpose are highly spoken of by the visitors as well as the officers of the medical department.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST in connection with the late torpedo explosion shews what official responsibility means. It appears that no one is responsible for the accident. Mr. Lockhart, Officiating Deputy Harbour Master said—"My duties are to see the boats properly lowered, and the powder charges laid." Mr. Behrends, officiating Conservator of the river, deposed—"I took orders direct from Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Harrison generally took them from me. In this case he got his orders from me direct, and I was responsible to Mr. Bruce. I say that Mr. Bruce positively forbade the blowing up or lowering of the charges, and that I would have disobeyed them if I would have allowed this to be done. This is the first time I did not see an Engineer officer on board in which a wreck was blown up." Major Eckford, Secretary to the Torpedo Committee, stated:

"It is no part of my duty to blow up wrecks. In this case I had a requisition from the Government of India asking me to undertake the blowing of the wreck. I said we had no executive officer, and could not do so, but I said that I could lend a man of the Royal Engineers, who could do the work if a competent engineer superintended. I don't know whether the engineer of the committee has always been in charge of explosions. In this case you could not throw the responsibility on Harrison. I think the mistake has been that the executive officer and the supervising officer were not working together."

Mr. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, said:

"I was responsible for the regulating of the charges, and the time for blowing up the wreck. I have never fired a charge in my life, but look to the sergeant for the manipulation of the apparatus. My responsibility rested with the amount of the charges—nothing with manipulating the powder, and the mechanical part of the business. I only gave the order of the amount of the charges, and the time of firing them."

So nobody was responsible for the accident. The Jury gave the following verdict:

"That the deceased met with his death by gun-powder explosion, but by whom caused there is no evidence to shew.'

To questions put by the Court, the foreman replied:

"There is nothing before us to shew whether this was an accidental explosion or not; and on the evidence before us we do not attach any blame to any of the officers connected with the working of the torpedo."

So the jury came to a conclusion in which nothing was concluded. We dare say the Government will make an official enquiry into the matter.

THE *Indian Daily News* lately challenged the statistics of Dr. Mohendralala Sircar's private Dispensary, and the Doctor invited him to "come and see" in order to satisfy himself about the truth of his statements. Our contemporary instead of responding to this invitation, or correcting himself, changes the ground of his attack, and falls foul of the Science Association, which Dr. Sircar has been instrumental in founding He charges the doctor with inconsistency in taking Government aid and thus selling the independence of the Association. If our contemporary will refer to the papers connected with the Association he will find that Dr. Sircar never said that he will not receive the assistance of Europeans or the Government, if they will render such assistance on the understanding that the Association will be managed by natives, and that its independence as a native institution will not be interfered with. Now, the Government in giving a house to the Association has stipulated, (*vide* the Lieutenant Governor's minute) that it shall be managed by a Native Committee, who shall not in the slightest degree be interfered with, and Sir Richard Temple has been elected President of the Committee not as Lieutenant-Governor but as a lover of science. We do not, therefore, see how the founders of the Association have compromised themselves by receiving Government aid or electing Sir Richard Temple as President. Sir Richard on the other hand deserves the greater credit for lending a helping hand under the circumstances mentioned.

WE ARE sorry to observe that Mr. F. R. Cockerell in commenting on the new Civil Procedure Bill took occasion to traduce the Native judicial officers of Bengal. He said that the Bill would considerably reduce their discretion, and he thus vindicated this provision of the Bill:

"Doubtless, the knowledge of law, and indeed general intellectual attainments of the Judges of the inferior Courts of the present day, were very superior to those of the Judges who had gone before them, and this superiority was probably universal; but the judicious exercise of the discretionary powers which had been referred to could not be regulated by any rigid prescription of law, and depended rather on the possession of other qualifications, such as the good judgment, tact and discretion which resulted from a thorough acquaintance with the habits, thoughts and feelings of the masses of the people, and a cordial sympathy with their customs and usages."

Again:

"Now his own personal observation had led him (MR. COCKERELL) to think, and his remarks on this subject must be understood to apply to the province (Bengal) in which his experience had been obtained, (for he had little personal knowledge of the effects of the present system of education upon the people of the other provinces of the Empire), that the circumstances in which the youth of the present time attained this improved legal knowledge and superior mental and intellectual culture were such as to unfamiliarize them with the character, customs and feelings of the majority of their uneducated or imperfectly educated countrymen, and to place them out of harmony with their most cherished usages and prejudices. In these respects he thought that the Munsifs of the present time, most of them young men who previous to their appointment had but recently been emancipated from the school and college course of education conducted on the European system, did, though otherwise more competent, compare disadvantageously with the class of men who had preceded them in those offices. Indeed he (MR. COCKERELL) would go further and say that many of the class from which the present race of junior Native Judges was taken had scarcely a greater degree of personal acquaintance and familiarity with the habits and customs of the people generally, and even less interest in, and sympathy with, their thoughts and feelings, than the European officers who had spent some years amongst them."

We are not surprised that Mr. Cockerell was taken to task by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Sir William Muir. Sir Alexander said:

"For his own part he had little or no personal knowledge of Bengal, but he confessed he should be surprised to learn that the views which appeared to be entertained by his hon'ble friend were generally concurred in by the great majority of the officials of Bengal. Speaking for the south of India, he was able to affirm—and he could confidently affirm—that the educated natives who now presided in the inferior Courts were not only far better qualified in respect to education and training for the duties which they had to discharge, and had not only attained to a higher standard of official honour and integrity than that which characterized their predecessors, but that in respect of knowledge of, and sympathy with, the habits and feelings of the great mass of their countrymen among whom their lives were passed, they were in no way inferior to those who had gone before them. He thought it due to the many acquaintances and to some valued friends whom he possessed among the native official hierarchy in that part of India in which the greater portion of his official life had been passed, an official life which he might remark commenced exactly that day thirty-four years ago, to offer this brief reply to the observations which had fallen from the Hon'ble Member."

Sir William Muir:

"Sir William Muir also entirely concurred with what had fallen from his friend Sir A. Arbuthnot in reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell's remarks on the junior ranks of the Judicial Service. He was quite sure that there was no deterioration in them. While much improved as a rule in their mental training and legal knowledge, he did not consider them to be at all inferior to their predecessors in sympathy with the people and knowledge of their habits, as well as in upright and honourable feeling. The case might be different in Bengal; he spoke of course only of the Provinces with which he was personally acquainted. The senior Judicial Officers in the North-Western Provinces contained among their ranks men of the highest reputation in the land, such as his friends Mohammand Sayyid Ahmad Khan (now he was sorry to say retiring from the service), Rai Bakhtawar Singh, and many others who would be an honour to any service; and he felt assured that the juniors would not in any respect, either social, intellectual or professional, be inferior to them."

Mr. Cockerell replied:

"What he had said—and he must remind the Council that he had expressly confined the application of *his* remarks to the Province of Bengal in which alone had he the necessary practical experience to enable him to form a correct opinion on such a question—amounted to this; that the judicious exercise of large discretionary powers could not be secured or limited by any positive rule of law, but depended rather upon the possession of a familiar acquaintance with the habits and customs of the people at large and a thorough interest in, and sympathy with, their social usages, feelings and prejudices, than a scientific knowledge of the law or general intellectual capacity; that the circumstances in which the high class education and superior intellectual acquirements of the young men of the present day were obtained—he referred to their separation from their homes and dwelling in large towns within the precincts of the higher class educational institutions, their aspiration for proficiency in the English language and literature so zealously pursued, that they not only habitually wrote and spoke, but might be said almost to think in English, and their general anglicized tone, and disregard of the restrictions imposed upon them by the caste regulations and religious tenets of their forefathers—had a decided tendency to estrange them from the mass of their countrymen; and that the highly educated young man of the modern school, in Bengal, was in effect almost as foreigner to the orthodox members of his race as the European himself."

It is to be regretted that there was no other representative of Bengal present in the Council to contradict Mr. Cockerell. We have not time nor space this week to enlarge on the question raised by him, but we may remark that in saying that the new Munsifs or rather the educated natives of Bengal as a body had no sympathy with the masses and no knowledge of the customs and feelings of their countrymen. Mr. Cockerell himself shewed a sad ignorance of their character, which we little expected to see in an officer of his standing. More in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Gobind Moreswar Esq. Belaspore	9	4	0
J. Needham Esq. Samoofooting	13	4	0
J. Sibbald Esq. Sibbaldgunge	13	4	0
P. Anand Row Esq. Bangalore	3	5	0
Dehree Hitoshadhini Sobha, Dehree.	13	0	0
Moulvi Murfudal Huq, Pubna	13	4	0
Baboo Bykuntnath Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Atoolchunder Ghose, Nursingpore	13	4	0
,, Troylucknath Mookerjea, Darjeeling	5	0	0
,, Denonath Gangooly, Darjeeling	13	4	0
,, Issanchunder Mookerjea, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Tarreenychurn Ghose, Maldah	5	0	0
,, Nundkishore Dass, Cuttack	26	8	0
,, Troylucknath Chuckerbutty, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Woomachurn Kor. Moheshpore School	10	0	0
,, Opendronarain Nundi, Shagunge	13	0	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjee, Mallibanda	7	4	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 11, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The* 30*th September* 1876.—Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-six days, from the 4th proximo, under Section 21st Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. Lee, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Baraset Division, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and as Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr. W. M. Smith, Deputy Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code,

The 3*rd October* 1876.—Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the City Moorshedabad division of the Moorshedabad district, is appointed to have charge of the Ranaghat division of the Nuddea district.

Baboo Dino Nath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ranaghat division, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the City Moorshedabad division of the Moorshedabad district.

The 4*th October* 1876.—Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, who has reported his return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. A. Mauson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Glazier, or until further orders.

The 5*th October* 1876.—Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C. S. I.; Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. L. Oliphant, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. W. Edgar, or until further orders

The 6*th October* 1876.—Baboo Chunder Sekur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bongong division of the Nuddea district, having returned to duty on the 8th September 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 9th June 1876, is cancelled.

The 9*th October* 1876.—Baboo Burmadeo Narain is appointed to officiate as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Jehanabad division of the Gya district *vice* Mahomed Ulnobi, on special duty in the Irrigation Department.

The 10*th October* 1876.—Mr. H. Bell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee for the second half-yearly departmental examination of Assistants and others of 1876.

OPIUM.—*The* 1*st October* 1876.—Mr. M. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to be an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Third Grade, *vice* Mr. H. N. Snell, resigned.

Mr R. W. Blair, Officiating Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to be an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Third Grade, *vice* Mr. A. H. Cumberland, removed.

MEDICAL.—*The* 19*th July*.—Assistant Surgeon Radha Ruman Ghose, M. B., a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to be House Physician in the Calcutta Medical College.

The 19*th October* 1876.—Baboo Ram Anugra Narain, Manager, Court of Wards Sarun, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chuprah.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Grish Chunder Bhar is appointed to have medical charge of the dispensary at and sub-division of Sasseram, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Shama Churn Mozoomdar.

Advertisements.

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A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 23rd October 1876, *at* 11 *o'Clock* A. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT THE SPECIAL MEETING.

1. The Chairman to submit for consideration Mr Beverley's Report on the Census of the Town of Calcutta, taken on the 6th April 1876.

2. The Chairman to report that the cost for taking the Census has exceeded the grant of Rs. 16,000 by Rs. 3,603, allowing for the sum of Rs. 1,000 which the Port Commissioners have agreed to defray for Census of the Port, and to apply for an additional grant of Rs. 3,603.

3. The Chairman to lay on the table Memo. by Health-Officer submitting vital statistics of the month of July 1876.

4. The Chairman to lay on the table letter from Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, communicating the observations of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1875.

5. The Chairman to move, under Section 43 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876. that the dates and hours for holding Quarterly and Ordinary Meetings be fixed by the Commissioners.

6 The Chairman to move, under Section 55 of Act IV. (B. C) of 1876, that such Committees, as the Commissioners may see fit, be appointed.

7. The Chairman to submit for consideration Memo by Engineer and abstract tenders for the manufacture of jhama khoa metalling.

8. The Chairman to submit letter from Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a letter from Government of India, Financial Department, communicating the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the grant of the Loan for Rs. 1,45,000 applied for by the Commissioners for construction of four new filters. The present loan to be considered as a part of the existing 4½ per cent. Water Supply Loan.

9. The Chairman to submit letter from Government of Bengal, forwarding a copy of a communication from the Government of India, in the Home Department, enclosing copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, on the Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1874.

10. The Chairman to lay on the table Statement of Accounts for the month of August 1876.

11. The Chairman to lay on the table a statement prepared by him of particulars regarding the 2nd Election for Ward No. 7, with reference to leading articles published in the *Indian Daily News* of the 19th and 20th September, and to report for information the action taken by him in the matter.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

SECTION 233 OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT IV. OF 1876.

No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine urinal cesspool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house drainage or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, house-drain or other receptacle so situated, shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

Published for general information,
ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Committee "to carry out the objects of the Public Meeting of the Mahomedan Community held in the Town Hall," are invited to meet at the house of Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor on Tuesday the 17th October at 1 P. M.

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লিমিটেড

নিম্ন লিখিত কর্ম্ম নির্ব্বাহ করিবার নিমিত্তে উক্ত কোম্পানির অংশিদারদিগের চতুর্থ সাধারণ অধিবেশন আগত ২৪ তারিখে মঙ্গলবার দিবসে অপরাহ্ণ ২টার সময়ে ৮ নং ফার্বস ষ্ট্রীট স্থিত রেজিষ্টর্ড কর্ম্মালয়ে হইবেক।

১ম—১৮৭৬ সালের ৩০সে আপ্রেল তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত অধ্যক্ষদিগের বিজ্ঞাপনি ও পরীক্ষিত হিসাব পত্র গ্রহিত হইবেক।

২য়—অংশিদারদিগের লাভের টাকা কি পরিমাণে প্রাপ্য তাহা স্থিরকৃত হইবেক।

৩য়—যে দুই অধ্যক্ষ মেয়াদ অতিক্রমহওয়াতে অধ্যক্ষতা পরিত্যাগ করিতেছেন এবং যাহারা পুনঃ-নির্ব্বাচিত হইতে পারেন তাঁহাদিগের পরিবর্ত্তে আর দুই জন অধ্যক্ষ মনোনীত করা।

৪র্থ—১৮৭৭ সালের ৩০ আপ্রেল তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত দুই জন হিসাব পরীক্ষা নিযুক্ত করা এবং তাঁহাদিগের বেতন নির্দ্ধারিত করা।

উক্ত কোম্পানির অংশিদারদিগের নাম পরিবর্ত্তন পুস্তক ১৭ অক্টবর অবধি ২৪ অক্টবর পর্য্যন্ত সাধারণের দৃষ্টির জন্য খোলা থাকিবেক না।

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সদানন্দ বালকৃষ্ণ
কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ

NOTICE.

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শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে দৃঢ় প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুক ল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয়ে দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুখের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
মোঃ দেহুড়দা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

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(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
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